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* NATIONAL *
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RE-EDUCATION OF CADRES

New Persons Brought Up Along the "May 7" Road

- An account of the Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School which gives on-the-job cadres training by rotation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 7, 1972)

Since its establishment in 1968, in line with the spirit of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the "May 7" Cadres' School of Lanchow municipality, Kansu Province, has successively trained over 3,000 on-the-job cadres on a rotational basis. After tempering in the three major revolutionary campaigns in the "May 7" Cadres' School, these cadres have undergone a profound change in their spiritual outlook. After stepping into new work posts, they join the masses in conscientiously studying books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and take an active part in socialist revolution and construction. In implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, they have made new contributions.

Read and Study in Practice and Raise Cadres' Line Consciousness

The Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School takes the heightening of consciousness of line struggle as a main theme in giving cadres further education. In the practice of rotational training, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the school have gradually come to understand that to achieve the aim of heightened consciousness of line struggle, we must lead the cadres to associate practice with conscientious reading. Therefore, on the one hand, this cadres' school establishes basic points for the placement of students with teams and factories and the arrangement of social investigations. On the other, it sets up a strict study system guiding students to associate students' ideological reality and the practice of two-line struggle

with conscientious study of books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, summing up of experiences, both positive and negative, and the fundamental heightening of consciousness of the line struggle.

Before deputy secretary Fu Yüeh-hua of the Party committee of Lanchow Municipal Water Supply and Drainage Company joined the cadres' school, he had many ideological problems to be disentangled. He could not understand why for one who had participated in the revolution from childhood and had received years of education from the Party, he should have committed a mistake in the great cultural revolution. He put down his mistake to his having spoken too much and done too much. He promised himself not to be "nosy" any more. Dominated by such erroneous thinking, he found his relevant unit irresolute in its implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals due to interference from the thinking of the ultra "Left" but assumed a hands-off attitude, letting such a major problem be shelved.

After he joined the "May 7" Cadres' School, Fu Yüeh-hua and other students made a social investigation in Howan brigade of P'ingan commune in the area of Hungku of Lanchow municipality. The deeds of old poor peasant Lu Chih-hsin in firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with single-hearted devotion to the revolution touched the depths of his soul.

In 1962, a handful of class enemies in Howan brigade set up a cry for "allocating land for the benefit of every family" and herded away cattle from the brigade and snatched away collective-cultivated fields in a vain attempt to stage a capitalist comeback. At the crucial moment of struggle between two classes, two lines and two roads, old poor peasant Lu Chih-hsin rose to the occasion. Righteously and indignantly, he declared: "To head for the establishment of communes is a policy set by Chairman Mao. Nothing will induce us poor and lower-middle peasants to retrace our steps!" He joined the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in resolute struggle against the disruptive activities of the class enemy. Thanks to support from upper-level Party organizations, the class enemy's plot for capitalist restoration was smashed at last and the socialist collective economy safeguarded.

What the old poor peasant did filled Fu Yüeh-hua with emotion. He came to understand that his idea of staying out of trouble as much as possible was nothing but a manifestation of lack of consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. To make revolution was to have no fear for hazards and fight resolutely what runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in the same way as poor peasant Lu Chih-hsin did.

Back in the cadres' school, he associated reality with a conscientious study of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. He further raised his ideological awareness.

After the completion of the school term, Fu Yüeh-hua returned to the water supply and drainage company. He led the masses in a vigorous class

struggle. The counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was criticized. The Party's policy toward intellectuals was firmly carried out. An effective boost was given to the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the water supply and drainage company. Now the masses all hailed him as a good leader who "pulls the cart for the revolution without shrinking from steep slopes."

Get Placed with Teams and Factories and Seek Remolding of World Outlook in Labor

In giving on-the-job cadres training in turn, Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School has all along adhered to the guideline for "open-door" school management. Shortly after the establishment of the school, its Party committee and revolutionary committee constantly organized students and sent them out of the school campus to study classes in the countryside. Advanced figures among workers, peasants and soldiers were invited to give reports. Later, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the school further sent students on regular visits to the countryside and factories to take up labor and make social investigations. This practice is fixed as a regular system. Various rotational training teams engage poor and lower-middle peasants as political teachers. For every term, a concrete program of assignment of students to production teams and factories and participation in mass work and making social investigations is drawn up. The open-door school management guideline is put on the way to steady improvement.

Several years of practice of Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School shows that to place students with teams and factories on a rotational basis with the cadres' school as a base by following the road of integration with workers and peasants is an effective way of rotational training for on-the-job cadres. Such a practice helps stimulate the remolding of students' outlook. Problems among students long defying a solution lent themselves to a quick solution once the students were placed before the worker-peasant-masses--their teachers.

For a time, young teacher Tung T'ieh-ying was not reconciled to educational work. While working in Lanchow Municipal Yaoch'ieh Cement Works, she took the initiative of approaching old worker Liu Pao-ts'un for "a diagnosis and a cure." By giving an account of the bitter history of his own family, Liu Pao-ts'un encouraged her to raise her class consciousness.

In the vicious old society, Liu Pao-ts'un's father worked as a permanent farm hand for landlords. His whole family lived a hand-to-mouth existence. None of his five brothers received any schooling. From the bottom of his soul, Liu Pao-ts'un told Tung T'ieh-ying, "At that time, the door of a school was opened to the 'south.' Without money, the poor couldn't enter. Now, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the school opens its doors to the children of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause is a glorious duty entrusted to us by the Party!" Every word of what the old worker said from the bottom of his heart pulled at Tung T'ieh-ying's heartstring.

While inspecting a mine in the cement works, she saw the moving deeds of workers putting down roots in the mine and setting up an enterprise with only several iron hammers, several steel rods and a brass pot. On hearing the lofty slogan from the mine workers, "Be satisfied and content and strike root and devote our whole lives to the revolution in the mine," she deeply felt her own lack of the workers' class feelings and their sense of devotion to the revolutionary cause. Thereafter, she broke out of her tight little world. A drastic change took place in her ideological feelings. She was determined to pursue every trade with love and devotion under the Party's leadership.

Back at the school where she worked, she associated her duties with the great goal of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. She stayed faithful to the Party's educational enterprise and worked with single-minded devotion. She succeeded in contributing toward the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Of the students given training in turn in Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School, there are some basic-level cadres from factories and rural areas in every term. In organizing these students and sending them to join teams and factories, the cadres' school make a point of telling them to learn respectfully from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They are enabled to live with the worker-peasant masses in the role of ordinary laborers and have a new understanding of themselves in the course of fighting.

A commune cadre born and raised in the countryside in the past considered himself very conversant with things in the countryside and well-acquainted with the kind of persons poor and lower-middle peasants were. Yet he suffered a setback when he worked with a production team of Chungpo commune in Yungteng hsien. One day, he went to eat at poor peasant Kao Chih-kung's home. As he entered the door, he noticed a big fat pig in the pig sty. Elatedly he said, "This pig will provide a lot of meat for the New Year." Kao Chih-kung's reply surprised him, "We poor and lower-middle peasants raise pigs for the revolution. I will sell the pig to the state."

Not long after, a dam-building and field-creating project on Chuanglang River got under way. It was then winter and severely cold. The earth was frozen so hard that excavation was made very difficult. While working at the worksite, this cadre complained of the "ill-timing" of such work in winter. However, the poor and lower-middle peasants did not bow to the overwhelming odds. They developed the revolutionary hard-bone spirit. Lifting up picks, they broke through the ice to get at the earth. As a result, the project for a major river dam was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

These two incidents touched this commune cadre to the soul. He realized that compared with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he was just a primary school pupil not yet ready to leave school. Thereafter, in practical work in the countryside, he humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and doggedly carried out the Party's mass line. He became a good leader in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Cultivate a Good Working Style in Cadres While Building a Base

The base of Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School is a scene marked with groves of fruit trees and adjoining furrowed fields and flocks of pigs, sheep, mules and horses. To complete the picture there was a stir of activities in the five fields of agriculture, afforestation, animal breeding, sidelines and industry.

In 1971, total grain output of the cadres' school was nearly four times as much as when the school was first set up, with per-mow output exceeding 700 catties. The broad masses of students personally set up an agricultural machine repair and assembly factory, animal breeding farms and a food processing factory. Meanwhile, extra school housing of over 4,000 square meters was built. Another 37 huts were set up.

"To develop the spirit of Yenan and carry on the style of the Old Eighth Route"--this is a fighting slogan for the building of the base of the school by the broad masses of students of Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School. Through the building of the base, members of the school assiduously cultivated a fine style of hard struggle.

This cadres school is located in a remote suburb of Lanchow municipality. The building of the base calls for a large supply of bricks and tiles and other construction material. At first, members of the school bought bricks with money. Later, they found this incompatible with the principle of economy and industry. They picked up discarded bricks but the supply from such a source fell far short of requirements for the construction task. Therefore, the students were determined to build brick-baking kilns on their own. At the outset, some people held that "to catch sparrows, we must use rice for bait, to build brick-baking kilns, we must have funds allotted for the purpose." A plan was put forward to the higher-ups asking for money and materials. Should this kind of money be spent after all? The Party organization of the cadres' school suggested that the kiln-building group make investigations and studies among the poor and lower-middle peasants in the neighboring communes and brigades. A look into the tile-and-brick-baking kilns of Shuich'ewan brigade and Tungsheng brigade told members of the group that waste steel wires could be substituted for furnace grills and stones for refractory bricks and red clay for refractory earth. The poor and lower-middle peasants' practice of building brick-and-tile kilns by resorting to indigenous means without spending a cent gave them great enlightenment and education. Back in the school, they were organized by the Party committee of the cadres' school to re-study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Self-reliance" and "Hard struggle." They also criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. From the high plane of line struggle, the problem of what ideas to adopt as a guide to the building of the base was further solved. On the one hand, poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience were invited over to give on-the-spot guidance. On the other, practice was combined with a continuous process of summing-up and practice with learning and learning with practice. At last, successfully built was a brick-and-tile kiln with a capacity for 30,000

pieces of unbaked brick. A successful baking test was carried out. Now, it had already produced 160,000 green bricks. This put a basic end to the history of the cadres' school having to buy and collect bricks for basic construction.

In the practice of building up the base of the cadres' school, the broad masses of Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School carry on the glorious tradition of hard struggle. Back in their work units, they make a point of spreading ideas and leading the way in promoting the proper style. This makes for the development of the spirit of hard struggle.

During the war years, Ho Hsing-ch'en of the logistics group of Lanchow Normal College was full of vim and vigor and dared to fight and to charge forward. He did many a creditable performance for the people. But after his return to the city, his hold on ideological transformation gradually relaxed. He had about him the air that characterizes arrogance and softness. After he joined the cadres' school, the heat of a feverish life of struggle and the warmth of the atmosphere of fighting and unity had a ceaseless searing impact on him. He summed up his own experiences and lessons in the two-line struggle. He came to understand deeply that to develop the work style of hard struggle was an important guarantee for persistence in continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. He picked up again the axe that he had laid down for 30 years. In building huts for the cadres' school, he worked on setting up frames and windows. To save timber, he used odd bits and discarded pieces of wood for building windows. He also used the bamboo handles of old brooms for door materials. The first two huts built were put together by him with over 140 odd-sized wooden boards.

After completing studies in the cadres' school, he brought back to the normal college the style of hard struggle. For lack of cooking stoves in the college, he personally built them. Short of bed boards, he joined the workers in putting odd pieces together. School premises being in a dilapidated state, he worked together with faculty members giving the rooms a coat of mud and the roofing a "plastering" job. Everyone effusively praised him, "Old Ho is really our college's 'red superintendent.'"

The brilliant "May 7 Directive" guides the advance of the Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres' School in big strides. Now the students are seriously summing up experiences and are determined to run the cadres' school still better and fight hard for the establishment of a force of proletarian new-type cadres.

(By NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter. Slightly abridged by Kuang-ming Jih-pao)

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VETERAN CADRES

Strengthen Line Education and Give Full Play to the Backbone Role of Minority Veteran Cadres

- Party committees at various levels of Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, earnestly and firmly carry out the Party's policy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, May 6, 1972) Party committees at various levels of Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, earnestly carry out on a firm basis the Party's nationality policy and its policy toward cadres. While paying attention to the cultivation and selection of new cadres of various national minorities, they make a point of giving full play to the backbone role of veteran cadres of the national minorities. At present, the number of minority veteran cadres at and above the levels of deputy ch'ü director and deputy section chief employed on the basis of combination with other cadres has reached 93 percent. Of the standing committee members of Party committees or revolutionary committee at the chou, hsien and commune levels, minority veteran cadres account for over 70 percent. Many veteran cadres have acted as No. 1 and No. 2 men on Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels.

Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou lies on the southwestern border of the motherland. It is an area predominantly populated by various nationalities including Lisu, Tulung, Nu, Tibetan, Nahsi, Pai, Han and other nationalities. After their establishment, the various Party committees and revolutionary committees of the chou have consistently taken the firm implementation of the Party's nationality policy and cadre policy on a solid basis as an important matter in the firm implementation of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress. They have held on a number of occasions study classes for the firm implementation of the policy toward cadres. The broad masses of cadres and people are organized to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's series of writings on the nationality policy and the cadre policy. Practice of two-line struggle is associated with the vigorous criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line of "striking at a wide area to protect a handful" spread by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i concerning the cadre problem. The aim is to raise continuously everyone's consciousness in the execution of the Party's policies. Firm execution of the Party's cadre policy is made a better and better job.

The overwhelming majority of the minority veteran cadres of Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou were brought up and selected shortly after liberation. They are conversant with the conditions of local nationalities and good at keeping in touch with the masses. They have done a lot of work for socialist revolution and construction on the border. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Attention must be paid not only to a cadre's doings at a time but also to his whole history and all his work," the Party committees at various levels of the autonomous chou led the masses in applying the

dialectical-materialism and historical-materialism viewpoint to an overall, historical analysis of those minority veteran cadres who had erred before. The latter was given proper treatment.

Before the great cultural revolution, female cadre Ho Ju-yü of the Pai nationality of Lanp'ing hsien, who started out as a slave, was a deputy secretary of the Party committee of this hsien. In the past, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, she committed some mistakes. After the great cultural revolution, she had a relatively clear idea about her mistakes and corrected herself. She won the understanding of the masses. The Party organization assigned her to Hohsin commune as leader. After getting here, she assiduously applied herself to the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. She seriously carried out thoroughly the Party's line and policy. In the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, she led the commune members of various nationalities in a brave fight for one year. This brought about a tremendous change in Hohsin commune. Later, the Party organization further assigned her as deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee. In her new leadership post, she becomes more modest and humble. Brimming over with vim and vigor, she serves people of various nationalities on the border. She is warmly hailed by the masses.

To give better play to the role of minority veteran cadres in the three major revolutionary struggles, the Party committees at various levels of the autonomous chou conduct ideological and political line education for those old cadres already employed on a basis of combination with other cadres. They are helped to associate practice with conscientious reading and study and the continuous heightening of consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

Yang Lu-san, deputy secretary of the Pichiang hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, is an old cadre of the Lisu nationality who started out as a slave. The hsien Party committee put him in charge of production. For a time, under the influence of the erroneous idea of "attention to politics is good insurance but attention to production involves risks," he relaxed leadership over production. The chief responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee engaged him in a number of heart-to-heart talks, and joined him in studying a series of teachings from Chairman Mao on the relations between politics and production. Also criticized was the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who drummed up "production first" from the rightist standpoint as suddenly as they gave voice to the idea of "politics may encroach on some other fields" in wrecking Chairman Mao's great guideline of "promoting revolution and stimulating production."

Yang Lu-san was enabled to raise his line struggle consciousness and set straight the relations between revolution and production. Once, he went deep into the midst of O-chia brigade far away to make an investigation and study. It was found that due to lack of firmness in execution of the Party's

rural economic policy, work on the irrigation facilities under construction in the brigade went on at a very slow pace. Therefore, he gave repeated publicity to the Party's relevant policies among the cadres and people, and resolutely carried out the Party's policy on a firm basis. The broad masses' activism was aroused. The project was completed very quickly. An effective boost was given to the development of agricultural production.

Due to the serious implementation of the Party's policy on a firm basis and the full development of the activism of minority cadres, the Party committees at various levels in Nuchiang Lisu Autonomous Chou have given an effective boost to the development of socialist revolution and construction throughout the chou.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Take the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants

- Criticizing the malicious attack by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against the sending of educated youths to mountains and rural areas

by

Shen Chien-ping (沈建兵)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 7, 1972)

Bring youths up to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through training in the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment--this is an extremely important problem of guaranteeing the triumphant advance of the Party and the state along the Marxist-Leninist road, this is also a great strategic task of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin said: Youths "can become real communists only if they form one with the workers and peasants in the course of labor." Chairman Mao pays very close attention to training and educating youths and shows concern for their tempering and growth. He points out: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." He also says: "In the vast rural areas, there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." Chairman Mao calls upon "the educated youths to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." These teachings of the teachers of the proletarian revolution point out to the broad masses of the Chinese educated youths the orientation and the road of revolution.

For a long time in the past, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have spread all sorts of reactionary fallacies in a frenzied attempt to swindle youths into serving as their tools for restoring capitalism. After disseminating such fallacies as "theory of going to school in order to become an official," "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and "theory of punishment through labor," they maliciously attacked the sending of educated youths to mountains and rural areas as "a disguised form of remolding through labor." This was an extremely reactionary fallacy of the bourgeoisie. It opposed the sending of educated youths to receive re-education from workers and peasants and to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants in the course of productive labor. It opposed integration of theory with practice by educated youths and their becoming both red and expert. It opposed the transformation of the educated youths' world outlook. In a word, it impeded the educated youths from taking the revolutionary road. The achievements the broad masses of educated youths who came from cities to the Heilungkiang production and construction corps had

won in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles in the past three years and more might serve as relentless exposure of and strong criticism against swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i.

Only by Being Tempered Through Labor Can Educated Youths Integrate Themselves with Workers and Peasants

In the course of leading the prolonged struggle of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has summed up incisively our Party's rich historical experience, charted the theory, line, guideline and policy regarding the youth movement and pointed out to the youths that the only criterion of a revolutionary is "whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary."

This clearly tells us that to form one with the workers and peasants and to take the road of integration with them during the three major revolutionary movements is the only way by which educated youths may grow up to be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Many educated youths formerly were influenced by the revisionist line of education so that they cherished ideas of belittling labor and despising the workers and peasants in different degrees, and some of them even thought they were the most revolutionary and wanted to "take the world in their arms." After receiving re-education from the workers and peasants during the three major revolutionary movements, they gradually understood that the workers and the peasants were the main force in socialist revolution and socialist construction and they were inferior to the workers and peasants in many aspects.

For instance, when he came to join the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps, educated youth Tseng Hai-sheng erroneously thought that the poor and lower-middle peasants could not play a big role and the worker-peasant cadres were not cultured well enough to be her leaders. But, during the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, she and a few old staff members formed a working group and went to work in a backward unit. In the face of the complex class struggle, she feared making mistakes again so that she became over-cautious, dared not say anything but adopted an equivocal attitude; whereas the poor and lower-middle peasants were good in seeing clearly the nature of a thing through its complex phenomena and distinguishing the two qualitatively different contradictions and they adopted a clear-cut attitude, waved a clear-cut flag, firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and boldly carried out Chairman Mao's policy, thereby making this unit change its outlook very quickly. After going through the practice of struggle, she deeply realized that it was precisely the masses of workers and peasants who pushed forward the development of social history, transformed the old world and built a new world through their practice in the three major revolutionary movements. Her view toward the laboring people changed. Following the example of the poor

and lower-middle peasants, she conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and actively tempered and remolded herself in the course of the violent struggle between the two lines and in the course of arduous labor. She raised her political consciousness very quickly.

Chairman Mao says: "It is not an easy thing at all to make friends with workers and peasants." "If you want the masses to understand you and if you want to form one with the masses, you must make up your mind and go through prolonged and even painful tempering." This painful tempering is chiefly a change in thinking and feeling. The integration of educated youths with workers and peasants is an ideological revolution. To accomplish this revolution, the educated youths must fight, labor and live together with the workers and peasants in the course of the three great revolutionary movements so that they can gradually shift their stand to the side of the masses of workers and peasants.

When K'ang Chien-chün, an educated youth from Peking, came to the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps, the leadership assigned him the job of learning to drive a cart. He felt this job meaningless. He once went with old poor peasant Wang Chi-wen to fetch bean stalks. It was near noon. He wanted to load the cart quickly and go home early for lunch. But Wang Chi-wen wanted to fetch a few more cart loads so as to prepare the land for early autumn loosening and so next year's spring farming and sowing could be carried out more actively. He asked Old Wang: "Aren't you tired?" Old Wang replied: "I work for the revolution. I feel ease of mind even if I am more tired!" Through labor, Little K'ang learned from Old Wang the meaning of labor and the noble character of the poor and lower-middle peasants. He was determined to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. He often reminded himself of the pains the laboring people suffered in the old society and also of the laboring people of the world who were still suffering hardships. He tempered himself consciously and arduously. The nourishment by the Party and the education by the workers and peasants made Little K'ang grow up healthily. He is now admitted into the Party and has become a youth welcomed by the masses of workers and peasants.

Precisely because they took class struggle as the main subject, conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and received re-education from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants during the three major revolutionary movements, the broad masses of educated youths of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps have raised their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution and are more determined to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Now more than 10,000 of them have been admitted into the Party and more than 40,000 have joined the League.

Combine Theory with Practice, Be Both Red and Expert

The brisk development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country needs an ever greater number of educated youths to become both red and expert persons who have a firm and correct political

orientation, master rich scientific, technical and cultural knowledge and have the skills of serving the people.

Proceeding from their reactionary stand of the landlord and capitalist classes, swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i utterly disdain the masses, labor and practice. Their orientation, way and method of training "experts" and "engineers" are to make the youths delve into heaps of waste paper, cram their head with books, go from one abstract thing to another and from one victory to another and revel in the theory of "reading behind closed doors." This is entirely similar to the method adopted by the landlord and capitalist classes of the past in training successors. Lenin said: "One of the greatest disasters left to us by the old capitalist society is the complete alienation of books from practice." Poisoned by this education, those who read more books will find themselves still more removed from reality. When they have been cheated and tricked for a long time, they will inevitably become slaves of the bourgeoisie who do no manual labor and are unable to distinguish between different kinds of grain.

Chairman Mao points out: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from the three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." All genuine knowledge stems from direct experience. The educated youths acquire most of their knowledge from books. This is indirect, incomplete knowledge. They can turn this knowledge into true knowledge only if they put it to test in the practice of labor and in the course of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. Moreover, only by going through the course of repetition of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge" can they continuously supplement, develop and elevate their knowledge. Only in the course of integrating theory with reality can the educated youths simultaneously remold their thinking and enrich their knowledge and can they advance along the road of being both red and expert.

The countless facts of tempering and growth of the educated youths who have come from various major cities of the country to the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps in the past three years have testified to this point. In the midst of the storm of class struggle and line struggle, the educated youths joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in charging the enemy positions, relentlessly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him and bravely defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the course of labor, they and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants together fought against wild winds, braved exceeding cold, went through dense forest and crossed the snow-clad plain to reclaim wasteland, fell trees, sink wells, build houses, extract coal and refine iron, they conscientiously learned scientific and technical knowledge and carried out technical innovation and scientific experiments in a big way, thereby achieving successes which they formerly could not imagine in school. The vast border regions are a big crucible to realize revolutionization and also the best classroom for them to integrate theory with reality.

In the light of the needs of development of production and through repeated experiments, they successfully invented for the first time in China a motor-less combine harvester. They cultivated a large number of new varieties of grain and beans and trial-made and popularized various kinds of agricultural insecticide on a big scale. In the exceedingly cold area in North China, they successfully cultivated the precious yin-erh, a kind of white fungus. Under the condition where the frost-free period lasted for only 120 days, they created the new record of breeding two crops of silkworms. They and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants carried out study and made experiments repeatedly, solving many difficult scientific problems of preventing degeneration of potato and herding of deer in the wilderness, which remained unresolved for many years in the past. Many of the educated youths could not tell seedlings from grass when they first came to the border regions. Now they have become "young experts" in agricultural production.

One of these examples was the contribution made toward livestock breeding in the border region by the 12 educated young women of the sheep herding squad of the 8th company of a certain unit under the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps. Formerly, while in school, they practically did not know what there was to be "learned" in herding sheep. But, in only three years' practice of labor, they herded sheep for the revolution and continuously accumulated experience. They gradually learned the law of "herding sheep on the sunny slope in spring, on hills in summer, in the harvested fields in autumn and in low-lying spots in winter." Last year, thanks to the improvement in herding, the sheep they raised multiplied by 129 percent and the survival rate was 94 percent. Now, in the course of practice, they are tackling the new problem of "shearing the sheep twice a year and insuring the survival of two lambs in one litter."

In only three years and more, the broad masses of educated youths of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps have marched forward bravely on the road of being red and expert. Persons of ability have grown up soundly on various fronts like bamboo shoots that spring up after a shower. Youths who have both book knowledge and practical experience are sent one group after another to the socialist universities of a new type. They are people of a new generation who have been tempered in the practice of labor.

Transform World Outlook in the Course of the Three Major Revolutionary Struggles

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type opposed the educated youths' taking the road of integration with workers and peasants and spread the fallacy that sending educated youths to mountains and rural areas was "a disguised form of remolding through labor." This has largely exposed their reactionary world outlook and their conspiracy to transform the world according to the bourgeois world outlook.

Ever since mankind entered the class society, different classes have held completely different views toward labor. Proceeding from the desire to protect their own class interests, all exploiting classes always regard the exploited laboring masses as "lowly" "little people" and as people born to be "mean." They take their gain without labor and their overriding and bullying the people as something "natural." In the past several thousand years, they repeatedly disseminated the reactionary fallacy of "those who do mental labor rule while those who do manual labor are ruled." All they need are the intellectuals, namely, the kind of slaves who can help them rule and exploit the laboring people. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type interpret the sending of educated youths to mountains and rural areas to participate in tempering through labor and integrate themselves with the workers and peasants as "a disguised form of remolding through labor." Is this not exactly the same as the tune of the exploiting classes of the past?

A basic principle of Marxism is that the world is created through labor. Engels said: Labor "is one of the basic conditions of human life as a whole" and "in a sense, we can but say that: labor has created man himself." The laboring people are the creators of history. In the socialist society, because the proletariat has deprived the exploiting classes of the means of production with which they exploited the laboring people, labor is no longer a means of enslaving the people but a means of liberating them. However, remnants of the old ideas of the exploiting classes of despising labor and belittling the laboring people are still rotting in social life like a decaying corpse and poisoning the younger generation. For this reason, sending the educated youths to the mountains and rural areas to receive tempering through labor and to integrate themselves with workers and peasants is a deep-going ideological revolution.

The broad masses of educated youths fight together with the workers and peasants against heaven and earth. A tremendous change has taken place in their condition of livelihood and their social relations. This furnishes conditions for them for transforming their world outlook. Only by forming one with the workers and peasants in the course of the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles can they really recognize the great role played by labor in creating the world and understand what is "commonplace" and what is "great," what is "pain" and what is "joy," and can they gradually forsake the bourgeois individualist "ideal" and "future" and establish the will to "serve as vanguards in building a socialist new countryside" and "do farm work all their life for the revolutionary cause."

The course of growth of the educated youths of a certain unit who are called by the masses "flowers of Tachai on Tahsing Island" vividly bears out this truth. When they first came to this island, some people expressed doubt when they saw there were only the blue sky above the island and a stretch of wilderness on the island: "Is there any prospect for us if we grow crops on this barren island our whole lives?" But, when they fought together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and overcame the shifting sand and succeeded in sinking the first well and drank water from it; when they succeeded in transforming the marshy land and reaped 460,000 catties

of grain in the same year and delivered 200,000 catties of the surplus grain to the state; when they had overcome difficulties won victories one after another in the course of productive labor of building roads, bridges and houses, moved to live in the houses which they put up by their own hands, walked on the road which they built with their own hands and crossed the wooden bridge which they constructed with their own hands, they felt for the first time the vital significance of labor and came to realize for the first time that every single pick and spade and every single rake and plow were closely linked with the revolutionary cause as a whole. And only at that moment did they recognize the basic distinction between the revolutionary ideal of the proletariat and the individualist "ideal" of the bourgeoisie and see that their so-called "ideal" of the past was so insignificant and the dedication to the socialist cause is the only really great will.

The fact that the broad masses of educated youths of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps have gradually transformed their world outlook through tempering in labor and by integrating themselves with the workers and peasants has fully testified to the incomparable correctness of Chairman Mao's directive, "Educated youths should go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." All fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the question of sending educated youths to the mountains and rural areas are against the historical laws of social development and against the determination and desire of the broad masses of the Chinese revolutionary youths. We must thoroughly criticize these fallacies and wipe out their pernicious influence!

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LIVING STANDARDS

Living Standards of Chinese Workers Rise

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 11, 1972)

workers bank savings in a new industrial district of Lanchow in northwest China are 52 per cent above the 1965 figure. the 50,000 factory workers of hsiku district now have five times the amount of deposits in 1956 when modern industries began to go up.

modern chemical, oil refining, heat and power, glass, cotton textile and chemical fibre plants were set up by the state on barren land. the district has established a number of small factories right down to the neighbourhood level. big and small factories now number over 100.

workers' housing estates, department stores, schools, restaurants, cinemas, clubs and sportsgrounds went up as factories were built. hsingfu street, which has 6,000 workers' families, has a stadium, two clubs, nine hospitals, 24 nurseries and kindergartens, and other welfare services. over 80 per cent of the workers' families have bank savings.

those who have lived in hsiku for a long time speak of how it has been transformed. locomotive driver wang chien used to be a peasant. in 1956, he became part of the first group of hsiku's industrial workers. he began as a transport worker at the lanchow chemical company, and later received training as a locomotive driver. his family of ten now has an income three times that of 1956. he deposits spare money in the people's bank, as he said, to "support the state in building socialism".

the hsiku bank office had many such worker-depositors. they could barely survive the cruel exploitation in the old society. liberation opened a new page. unemployment no longer exists and jobs are secure. more members in a family are working. food and rent are cheap and prices stable. the state provides free medical care for all factory workers, and half rate for their dependents.

take the life of a veteran worker of lanchow no. 5 chemical building material company. chang tien-cheng is now 63. he was an odd job man in northeast china before liberation. no matter how hard he toiled at that time, he could not feed his family of five. they had to eat wild plants from time to time. his elder son and daughter died from eating a poisonous plant. soon after, his little daughter fell ill. she would have died had it not been for china's liberation. after that he got permanent job in a factory and his wife in a neighbourhood street factory. the surviving daughter is now an electrician. the whole family is now well fed and clad. the four children who were born after liberation all finished-school in recent years. two are now factory workers and two are in the people's liberation army. having five workers, the family income has risen, while the cost of food grain, fuel and utilities and rent is stable or lowered. the family now has a flat in an apartment building. rent and utilities cost less than one-eighteenth of the father's

wage. they had a gas stove installed that costs one yuan a month. medical care is free. life for this family, like that of all other factory workers, is steadily improving. everyone in the family who is working in a factory has a watch. the family possessions include two radio sets, three bicycles, a sewing machine, wool blankets, fur-lined coats and furniture. apart from this, the family has bank savings in both fixed and current deposits.

beaming with happiness, the old man said: "in our country countless labouring people suffered as i did before liberation. now they are as happy as i am. all this is due to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party." chang tien-cheng refused to retire and enjoy a comfortable old age as is his right. with revolutionary spirit, he continues to work for the revolution and socialist construction.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Hsien-Run Industry on Shanghai Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 11, 1972)

chuansha county on the shanghai outskirts has set up 1,300 factories by relying on the collective strength of the local people. built mainly to serve agriculture, the factories use the abundant local material to produce iron, farm machines, boats, chemical fertilizer, building material, hardware and garments. they also repair farm machines and boats and process farm and side-line produce. other products include slide wire resistors, generators for vehicles, motors and electronic tubes which are needed by modern industries in shanghai and other cities. some factories produce such export items as clothing, embroidery, toys and towels for a dozen countries and regions of the world. furniture and daily necessities are produced to meet the needs of the local people.

the county can produce and repair all the medium and small farm machines it requires except tractors and make more than enough chemical fertilizer for its own use. the county produced more than 6,500 farm machines in 27 varieties last year. these included engine-driven rice transplanters, harvesters and drying machines, threshers, pumps, ditch diggers and fodder cutters. ploughing on 85 per cent of the farmland is now done by machines; 98 per cent is irrigated by pumps, and threshing and processing of farm and side-line produce are in the main mechanized. this contributed to the increased cotton and grain yields, which were respectively 0.82 and 11 tons per hectare last year though the area was struck by a serious drought and then waterlogging. rapeseed yield was 2.4 tons per hectare. livestock, side-line and fishery production have grown.

a grain and cotton producer, chuansha has set up 245 farm produce processing plants, including some for by-product feeds. the local people use straw, husks, bran, wild plants, willow and other material to produce plant hormones, chemical fertilizer and a variety of wicker ware. commune clinics run pharmacies which turn out six tons of chinese herbal medicines a year.

the county industry also makes use of scrap and waste of shanghai's big factories. its iron smelting plant depends mainly on slag from the shanghai sulphurous acid factory. huamu commune chemical plant produced 200 tons of chromic hydroxide in 1971 from waste chromium from shanghai's pharmaceutical works. the huanglou commune uses electro-plating powder and slag from steel plants to produce cement at the rate of 2,700 tons a year. the yienchiao commune's chemical plant takes waste zirconium sulfate from shanghai's tanning factories to produce zirconium dioxide valued at 900,000 yuan annually as a metal substitute.

relying mainly on their own equipment, the county produced 140 machine tools in 1970. the chuansha farm machinery plant set up in 1959 has developed into an enterprise that produced 1,400,000 yuan in output value in 1971. in the past years it has made 24 metal cutting machines and a forging machine. its new products include circulating compressors for local chemical fertilizer plants. the yangyuan commune farm machinery plant has used lathes and milling machines of its own making to repair some 2,000 farm machines and produce 50 threshers and 15 blowers. the changchiang commune farm machinery plant designed a set of equipment for aluminum casting and can now produce 1,800 motors a year.

of the county's 42,000 factory workers, the majority are former peasants. they learned skill through practice in building local industry. the tsailu commune shipyard was set up by a group of carpenters and plasterers. they have turned out 12-ton cement boats and 50-ton cement motorized fishing boats. the county and commune factories are training a strong contingent of industrial workers.

in developing local industry the county has carried out mass technical innovation campaigns to tap the potential of production. the chuansha chemical fertilizer plant founded in the big leap forward year 1958 has automated the operation of its gas producers, increasing the efficiency by 7 times. in the course of analyzing refined gas, production had to stop for half an hour for sampling at high pressure. the new technique of sampling at low pressure devised by the workers has reduced the process to one-hundredth of the original time. their experience is being adopted by the small chemical fertilizer plants in 10 counties on the shanghai outskirts and other parts of the country. the plant has in the past 13 years adopted more than 300 technical innovations, enabling the plant to use its equipment with a designed annual capacity of 800 tons of synthetic ammonia to produce 6,000 tons a year.

ANTI-POLLUTION

Chinese Factories Reduce Pollution

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1972)

a number of factories in peking, shanghai and other big cities have made progress in reducing air pollution by ensuring that over 1,000 chimneys no longer emit black smoke. environmental sanitation has been improved and coal consumption reduced.

these efforts to clear chimney soot are in response to the attention of chairman mao and the party to the people's health and show the superiority of the socialist system.

the peking people's printing house used to discharge several tons of soot every day from its chimneys. members of the enterprise party committee and workers, in line with chairman mao's teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people", drew on the experience of other factories in eliminating chimney soot and took similar measures. this drastically reduced air pollution.

pinpointing the erroneous idea that nothing could be done about chimney soot in a steel mill, the party committee of the shanghai no. 8 iron and steel plant organized discussions among the cadres and workers. it became clear that in a socialist enterprise all work should be in the interests of the people and that the working class is duty-bound to reduce pollution no matter what the difficulties. so the workers of the no. 3 workshop in a short time devised an apparatus which eliminates over 90 per cent of the soot. the workshop's chimney was the first in the plant not to emit black smoke.

the party committee of the liaoyuan chemical works in shanghai took the clearing of chimney soot as a political task. the party secretary led cadres, workers and technicians in investigating the consequence of chimney soot. subsequently, during an overhaul, the workers and staff worked hard three days and nights and set up a soot-recovery installation which eliminates 90 per cent of the soot. the leading department concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee promptly spread the factory's advanced experience and many other factories followed suit.

members of the hangchow electro-chemical works party committee made thorough investigations in the boiler room and mapped out a plan to eliminate chimney soot. the workers put up a soot-clearing installation which prevents damage to crops in the neighbourhood.

the shanghai hospital equipment factory made use of scrap material to produce a soot-clearing apparatus. meanwhile, the boiler workers devised new ways of feeding coal to reduce the amount of soot.

workers of the yingcheng coal mine near changchun city made a soot-clearing apparatus out of discarded material and changed an abandoned boiler room into a soot-collecting room. they were able to recover germanium. the amount of this rare metal recovered a year is valued at more than 100,000 yuan.

MEDICINE

Northwest China City Pharmacies Add New Service

(NCNA-English Sian, May 10, 1972)

the 21 shops of the pharmaceutical company in northwest china's biggest industrial centre of sian add treatment of minor ailments and injuries to their regular business. they also deliver medicine to the homes of patients. people welcome these services.

during the big leap forward in 1958 shop assistants administered injections and dressed wounds, apart from their regular business, in order better to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. some of them brought medicine to the neighbourhoods and rural areas around the city. but, influenced by renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some leading cadres cut back these services and criticized the shop assistants for "not attending to their proper business". the shop assistants resumed these services during the great proletarian cultural revolution after criticizing the revisionist line.

the shops have set up health-care sections in the past few years to offer customers medical advice and treat the patients in their homes and bring them necessary medicines. the shop assistants often visit residents to find out if they have any inconvenience in buying medicines. they collect tested prescriptions and remedies for the people. a shop assistant recommended an effective prescription to a patient suffering from eczema of the scalp and he was cured with a drug that cost only twelve cents (fen), although he had been treated to no avail for several years.

the shops often ask doctors from the hospitals to enlarge their medical knowledge or send shop assistants to learn medical skill in hospitals. four-fifths of the company's 250 shop assistants can give injections and dress wounds and three-fifths have learned acupuncture treatment and massage. some can give auricular needling and other therapy. they can deal with a dozen common complaints, including toothache and backache.

Medical Advances in Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, May 11, 1972)

the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china now has 357 state-run hospitals and other medical establishments. the people's government earmarks a large amount of money every year for the region's medical and health work. every county has at least one general hospital, a health centre, a maternity and child care centre and a pharmaceutical sales company. the multi-national peasants and herdsmen receive medical attention right in their commune hospitals or production brigade clinics.

this is in sharp contrast to the pre-liberation years when the region had only three hospitals -- all for the rich -- and plague, cholera and other diseases constantly threatened the impoverished working masses.

in addition, the region has 200 times as many medical workers as in the old days. the hui and han inhabitants are grateful to the chinese communist party and chairman mao for this attention to their health.

an example is chingtunghsia county which has some forty hospitals and clinics, as against none before liberation. the people are healthier thanks to the medical service that covers all the communes and brigades, and to the regular health campaigns for a cleaner environment.

like chingtunghsia, the liupan mountain area in southern ningsia had no hospitals before liberation. now all the counties, communes and production brigades have hospitals or clinics. a total of 1,400 doctors and nurses and other medical personnel are working to protect the people's health.

chairman mao teaches: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

acting accordingly, departments in charge of medical work allocate the biggest portion of funds and large amounts of medicine and medical apparatus to the farming and pastoral areas. more than 1,000 medical workers, either from local cities and towns or from the north china city of tientsin, volunteered to tour or settle down in these areas to serve the peasants and herdsmen. they work in the light of chairman mao's teachings on serving the people wholeheartedly.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels regard training peasants and herdsmen as spare-time medical workers an important measure to carry out chairman mao's teaching on medical and health work. a total of 9,200 such medical workers, including 3,500 "bare foot doctors", have been trained since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. as an important force in rural medical and health work, they treat patients and spread knowledge about hygiene while working as ordinary commune members. their medical practice and attitude toward labour are widely acclaimed.

in line with chairman mao's principle "prevention first", mobile medical teams tour the rural and pastoral areas to help fight endemic, common and recurrent diseases. extensive investigations have been made and special hospitals set up for this purpose. outstanding results have been achieved as the masses take part in working out preventive measures. mountainous chingyuan county has virtually controlled endemic goitre which affected 70 per cent of its population, mostly huis, around the time of liberation.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Mass Scientific Experiments Develop in China's Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

china's poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and scientific workers have carried out mass scientific experiments in line with the "eight-point charter" for agriculture summed up by chairman mao on the basis of the peasants' rich experience. their efforts have promoted agricultural production.

various localities have since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution evolved and popularized many fine strains of wheat, rice, maize, kaoliang (chinese sorghum), cotton, rape, peanuts and root crops and increased per-unit yield. many areas widely use bacterial fertilizers, antibiotic fungicides, herbicides and pesticides, and control plant diseases and insect attacks. they deep-plough, build water control projects and improve saline and sandy land. sandy and saline stretches of the northwest, the yellow and huai river basins and the coastal areas have become fertile fields. with the improvement of soil, seed and field management, application of more and better fertilizer and extension of irrigation and drainage facilities, china's farming system is undergoing a marked change. the acreage double and triple cropped is being enlarged.

rural mass scientific activities developed steadily after socialist collectivization of agriculture in china. but the renegade liu shao-chi stood in the way before the cultural revolution. he peddled such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as "relying on specialists only" and the slavish comprador philosophy. on the other hand, he slandered the peasants as lacking the necessary education to do a good job.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and scientific personnel have criticized liu shao-chi's line during the cultural revolution. as they deepened the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, they brought about a high tide in agro-scientific experiments. they focus their efforts on the eight aspects of soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements (hence the name and content of the "eight-point charter").

agro-scientific institutions and experimental groups have been generally set up. there are stations and farms at the levels of administrative regions and counties to popularize scientific knowledge and

technique and develop seed strains. communes, production brigades and production teams have groups comprising poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and educated young people. many in these mass contingents have become peasant-specialists in the course of practice.

marked results have been achieved in chekiang, kwangtung, kiangsu, peking, shanghai and tientsin, provinces and municipalities that have outstripped the targets for per-unit grain yield set in the national programme for the development of agriculture, and in many advanced farming units in the movement to learn from tachai.

over one million commune members take part in the work in kwangtung province. out of a total of several thousand schemes undertaken, several hundred have yielded satisfactory results.

hsiyang county, where tachai is located, has trained around ten thousand peasant technicians who are sound both politically and in work. they have bred scores of good strains of wheat, maize and other grain crops over the past few years. in addition to meeting its own need, the county supplied 4,000 tons of seed to other places. the county's per-hectare grain yield went up to 4.8 tons last year.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yangtso brigade in minhou county, fukien province, have made sustained efforts to select seed strains and take measures to maintain purity and other qualities of such strains. this, plus improved farming methods, has placed the grain yield over 15 tons per hectare seven years straight.

peasant technicians of the chanyeh brigade in hoyang county in inland shensi province made repeated experiments in the spirit of daring to act and developed a long-fibre, high-yield strain of cotton seed. a cross between a local strain and an island specimen which is long-fibred but yields low and does not grow well inland, the new strain is being popularized widely in the province.

many agricultural scientists and technicians have gone to the countryside and established research centres in people's communes and production brigades. while taking part in collective productive labour and accepting re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they conduct scientific experiments and train agro-technicians for local communes and brigades.

more than 200 members from the chinese academy of

agricultural science, organized in 35 groups, have gone to work in the old revolutionary centre of yenan and in other parts of the country since 1970. these groups are devoted to the study of agriculture, forestry and other subjects and draw on the scientific farming experience of the peasants. those who went to the tachai brigade selected with the poor and lower-middle peasants five strains of hybrid maize that yield higher than usual varieties. with local cadres and peasants in this advanced agricultural unit, they successfully grew rice on hill slopes 1,100 metres above sea level and obtained a high yield of 9.5 tons per hectare.

the hsinhsiang agricultural research institute in honan province has adhered to the line of serving proletarian politics. members of the institute have carried out scientific experiments with nearby commune members and selected, evolved and popularized new strains of wheat, cotton and 37 other crops. they have trained large numbers of peasant technicians.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in various places have organized the commune members and agricultural scientists and technicians to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this strengthened their determination to conduct experiments and research for the revolution. many of them have applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking to scientific experiments. yao shih-chang, party branch secretary of a production brigade in penglai county, shantung province, has used materialist dialectics to solve contradictions arising in the course of growing peanuts, such as those between shallow sowing and drought prevention and between irrigation and root rot. he has raised peanut yield from some 1.5 tons per hectare in the early period after liberation to 4.5 tons per hectare, with the highest reaching 6 tons.

technicians from a veterinary centre in peking have cooperated with veterinarians of chinese people's liberation army units in experimenting with acupuncture anaesthesia for operating on the head, chest or limbs of horses, mules and cattle. they attached an electric manipulator to the needle to twist it automatically. the rate of success reached over 95 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

East China Agro-Scientific Workers Make New Achievements

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 10, 1972)

agro-scientific workers of the experimental station of east china's fukien province have achieved good results in scientific experiments carried out in the past two years with peasants in communes and production brigades. they have evolved and popularized eight fine early rice strains, two late rice strains and one jute strain. they also helped solve problems in growing two rice crops a year in the northwestern mountain areas and popularized many new antibiotic fungicides, herbicides and antibiotic bacterial fertilizers.

most of these scientific workers are graduates of old schools and colleges which were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some of them were misled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they sought personal fame and fortune and put technique above proletarian politics. as a result, they were divorced from the workers and peasants and from production.

during the cultural revolution, they realized that they had been led up to a blind valley. under the leadership of the communist party, they conscientiously read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line. they raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and came to see the importance of combining their work with productive labour and serving socialist agriculture. they went to the communes and brigades to do scientific experiments with the peasants in connection with production.

members of the micro-organic group went to the outskirts of foochow and helped commune members solve problems in making and using "702" plant hormone. with the support of local party organization and masses, they used local material to produce the hormone. sprayed on rice fields, it increased output by some ten per cent.

some scientific workers went to the wanli production brigade with fine rice strains they had evolved in the station and over 200 fine strains from other parts of the country. with the poor and lower-middle peasants they planted them to a two-hectare experimental plot and applied locally-made fungicides and antibiotic bacterial fertilizers, to good effect.

two new rice strains they developed in 1970 showed high yield potentials in the brigade. the scientific workers helped the brigade develop mass scientific experiments. the brigade last year got an average yield of 13.7 tons per hectare, 30 per cent over the figure of the good year of 1970.

in the course of their scientific activities, the scientists were re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and made conscientious efforts to remould their world outlook and raise their ideological level.

a scientific worker was praised by the peasants as one of their own. he had gone to the countryside before the cultural revolution only to collect data to write his papers and seldom paid attention to the needs of production. returning back to the mountain areas during the cultural revolution with a different understanding, he was touched by the attitude of the poor and lower-middle peasants. responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", they worked selflessly to develop the mountain areas. he realized how wrong his attitude had been and made up his mind to help carry out scientific experiments to promote production. he worked and studied with the peasants and made rapid progress ideologically. in spring 1971 he and the commune members defied cold and dug drainage ditches to improve farmland. he worked with them in nursing seedlings and cultivating and protecting plants.

a veterinarian changed his old style of waiting for calls at the station after the poor and lower-middle peasants re-educated him. one day while he was attending a meeting at the county seat he heard that a cow of a production team was in difficult labour. he immediately went there and worked five hours to save the cow.

the agro-scientific workers also ran training classes and night schools to help train peasant-technicians and popularize scientific knowledge. scientists working in the fine seed breeding centre of shaowu county helped train 80 such technicians last year. scientists working in other communes and brigades trained technicians at on-the-spot short-term training classes. their efforts have strengthened the backbone force for mass scientific experimentation and promoted such activities.

RICE STRAINS

North China Production Brigade Evolves Improved Rice Strains

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 10, 1972)

a recent article in the "people's daily" tells how a production brigade in north china's hopei province evolved two improved rice strains under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. the article, by the communist party branch of the chechan brigade in peitaino, is entitled "evolve good rice strains by relying on 'on practice'". excerpts follow:

the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of our production brigade have after many years evolved two new improved rice strains for dry rice fields. they achieved this on the basis of a conscientious study of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic writing "on practice", attaching primary importance to practice and criticizing idealist apriorism. they were able to solve the local problem of degeneration of rice strains and low yields and to supply good seed to other areas.

our brigade used to grow a kind of rice with a fairly low yield. we adopted several good varieties from other parts of the country in 1962. these were widely planted and gave considerably higher yields. but some of these varieties gradually degenerated owing to soil, climate, irrigation and fertilizer. the party branch of the brigade suggested that we breed new strains ourselves. some of the villagers said: "seed breeding is the job of the specialists. it is something we peasants cannot grasp." the party branch organized the people to study chairman mao's "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" which helped them grasp that all knowledge comes from man's social practice. all were convinced that guided by mao tsetung thought, they would be able to evolve good strains in the course of practice.

we formed an experimental group composed of members of the brigade party branch, veteran poor peasants and technicians. the first year, we used a good strain called "chinhsuan no. 1" which a scientific research institute had selected from "hsiaopaijen" rice. all things make constant progress and man's knowledge never remains at the same level. since the "chinhsuan no. 1" rice was selected from the "hsiaopaijen rice", couldn't we evolve a still better rice strain from the "chinhsuan no. 1", we wondered. this had to be tested in practice. we selected 150 big ears with full grains. we sowed 150 rows of rice, one ear of this strain to a row. we closely observed and recorded the growth of the plants, from sprouting to tillering, jointing, earing, flowering to maturing. after a long period of comparative study, we concluded that two rows of rice with bigger ears and heavier grains, were the best.

why did ears of the same strain grew differently under the same conditions? we studied the laws governing the heredity and mutation of the crop. we came to understand the truth of chairman mao's statement "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the bases of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." the types of rice we used on dry fields are self-fertilized strains but hybridization sometimes takes place through open pollination. in general, the characteristics of these rice strains are more or less fixed. but the stabilization of a thing is relative and temporary while transformation is absolute. there are cases in which the stamen and pistil of a plant are unevenly developed, or the stamen becomes degenerates or is destroyed owing to irrigation, fertilizer, soil properties, temperature and sunshine. in such cases, the plant loses its self-fertilizing ability and the pistil easily accepts pollen from other rice plants and this often leads to a mutation. the new strain thus obtained has hybrid vigour. we estimated that the two rows of rice were the result of such circumstances.

we have bred seeds from the two rows of rice for several years and made comparative tests. the two new strains yield 11 and 33 per cent more than the "chinhsuan no. 1", respectively. the best yield reached 5.8 tons per hectare, double or even treble the yields of local strains. the characteristics of the two new strains are relatively stable. we named them "chinnung no. 1" and "chinnung no. 2".

accurate knowledge can be achieved only through repeated practice. good strains are important but the supply of water and fertilizer and the purity of the seeds also affect yield. following the essential points for farming summed up by chairman mao on the basis of the peasants' rich experience, we first experimented with the application of fertilizer to ensure stable, high yields.

we divided the field sown to the same variety into four plots, and applied respectively night soil, ammonia sulfate, calcium super phosphate and farmyard manure. after earing, the plants grown with night soil and ammonia sulfate lodged, while those on the other two plots remained erect.

to find the reason for the difference, we studied chairman mao's teaching: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." after an investigation and study, we found that we had violated the law of rice growth. night soil and ammonia sulfate contain much nitrogen which stimulates the growth of leaves and stems. this resulted in tall but thin stems which cannot support the heavy leaves and ears in later stage of growth. the plants were easily flattened by strong winds.

we repeated the experiment and got the same result. this tells us that in doing anything, we must grasp its laws and proceed from them so as to get the anticipated results.

we did further experiments with the two new strains to determine their adaptability, increase their purity and strengthen their resistance to drought, water-logging and strong winds. we singled out those plants which grew well under scorching sun, in water-logged fields and in strong winds. we gave these plants special care and got fine seeds. we then experimented with them year after year to increase their purity, special capabilities and high yield potential.

they have been grown in different soils in six production teams outside the city of chinnuangtao since 1969 and given good results. they have also been grown in honan, kwangsi and shantung provinces and gave more than 6.8 tons per hectare. the results show that they have stable qualities.

as we see it, to produce fine strains, one must dare to practise and be good at it. things are developing and we must make constant efforts to grasp the laws of their development and increase our knowledge. only in this way can we gain the initiative in changing the objective world.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Congratulatory Speech of Comrade Wang Hsiu-chen at 7th Congress of Albanian Trade Unions

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 9, 1972)

comrade wang hsiu-chen, head of the chinese workers' delegation, delivered a congratulatory speech today at the 7th congress of albanian trade unions.

first of all, on behalf of the chinese working class, comrade wang hsiu-chen expressed the warmest greetings to the 7th congress of albanian trade unions. she enthusiastically praised the albanian working class and people for their big victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. she said, "in recent years, the albanian working class, enthusiastically responding to the call of the party of labour, has deepened the socialist revolution, strengthened the class struggle in the ideological field, exercised workers' control in all fields and taken various revolutionary initiatives, thus fully playing its great role as the leading class. this has given a powerful impulse to the fast development in all fields as well as to the successful fulfilment of the fifth five-year plan. the dictatorship of the proletariat has been still more consolidated today in albania. industrial and agricultural production has showed further development. defense capability of the country has steadily increased. the people's standard of living, both material and cultural, has risen daily. albania, this fortress of socialism, has become more powerful."

comrade wang hsiu-chen continued: "the albanian working class and people, holding high the militant banner of struggle against imperialism and revisionism, have resolutely combated imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre. they have resolutely supported the working class and people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles, and resolutely supported the oppressed nations in their struggle for independence and liberation, thus making a valuable contribution to the revolutionary cause of the peoples all over the world."

she said: "all the victories scored by the albanian working class and people in their struggle at home and abroad owe to the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour led by comrade enver hoxha."

comrade wang hsiu-chen wished the albanian working class new and still greater victories in putting into life the decisions adopted at the sixth congress of the party of labour and in fulfilling the fifth five-year plan.

comrade wang hsiu-chen went on, "in their struggle against the internal and external class enemies, in the socialist revolution and socialist construction,

as well as in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese working class and people have always enjoyed powerful support and great inspiration from the albanian working class and people. we would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to you. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. they are eternal and unbreakable. comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, says, 'china and albania are two friendly countries like brothers and there is no force on earth that can separate them.' comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, says, 'the revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and albania has stood the test of fierce international class struggles. the power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible.' the teachings of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung will always inspire us to unite together, fight together and win together."

after delivering the speech, comrade wang hsiu-chen, in the name of the chinese workers' delegation, presented the congress with a red flag inscribed with the characters "long live the great unity and militant friendship between the working class of china and albania exclamation"

Albanian Ballet Troupe Performs for Foreign Diplomatic Envoys in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries arranged a soiree for foreign diplomatic envoys and officials here today. the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania was invited to present the ballet "daughter of the highlands".

also present were:

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, wang kuo-chuan and ting hsi-lin, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and

mantho bala, leader of the albanian ballet troupe, and xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife.

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles Hail Albanian Ballet Troupe's Performance in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1972)

today's "people's daily" devotes more than half a page to articles acclaiming the ballet "daughter of the highlands" presented by the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania, now on a performance tour of china.

"a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near" is the title of an article by the chinese ballet dancer liu ching-tang, who visited albania last year. it says:

following the teachings of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and under the guidance of the albanian party of labour, the revolutionary albanian artists have constantly strengthened their ideological revolutionization and made outstanding achievements in creating works reflecting albania's national liberation war and her socialist revolution and construction and in promoting culture and art in general.

marxism teaches that literature and art are subordinate to politics and they serve a definite political struggle. the ballet "daughter of the highlands" tells how the heroic albanian women, under the leadership of the party, have fought resolutely against the class enemies and old customs. it demonstrates the party's brilliant call for the complete emancipation of the albanian women. it is a true-to-life portrayal of the heroic albanian women, a presentation of the albanian people's momentous struggle and a eulogy of their heroism, their unflinching revolutionary will and lofty aspirations.

the ballet represents a new step forward in the endeavour to make ballet serve politics. the heroine is portrayed and the development of her character traced through a series of dances with vigorous movements and stances, which finely depict the girl's staunch perseverence and bravery.

the ballet breaks with old conventions by assimilating albanian highland folk dances. the dances of both the principal characters and the masses of the highlands are all very colourful and forceful.

the "daughter of the highlands" is a revolutionary work of art with soul-stirring revolutionary content and a fresh national style. it throbs with life. it is a dazzling flower in the garden of albanian arts. we chinese revolutionary literary and art workers rejoice at the success of our albanian comrades-in-arms and have learned valuable experience from them.

another article, contributed by the workers' art critique group of the peking pharmaceutical factory and entitled "an eagle flying defiantly in the storms", describes the heroine as an incarnation of the firmness characteristic of the people of "the land of mountain eagle". it says:

the "daughter of the highlands", who was born in the bitter years, has grown up with the kind attention of the party. she knows clearly whom to love and whom to hate. she has ardent love for the party, the revolutionary government and the people. she is a soaring eagle, who owes her strong wings and inexhaustible strength to the party. she is dauntless in her fight for a beautiful future. free from the fetters of religion, she highly values revolution and freedom and bravely challenges all vicious forces.

the girl is an incarnation of the firmness characteristic of the albanian people whose conviction is to adhere to marxism-leninism, hold fast to principles and persist in struggle until victory. led by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, the brave albanian people rally closely round the party of labour and march ahead independently, self-reliantly and steadfastly toward the goal of communism in the teeth of violent storms. in high spirits the heroic albanian people are exerting themselves to materialize the resolutions of the sixth congress of the party and fulfil the fifth five-year plan.

the people of china and albania are intimate brothers, comrades and comrades-in-arms. our unity is rock-firm. the albanian ballet troupe has brought us the profound friendship of the revolutionary people in "the land of mountain eagle". we, peking workers, must make greater efforts to learn from the heroic albanian people their clear-cut class stand, staunch fighting spirit and indomitable proletarian revolutionary heroism in destroying the old and establishing the new.

the article "stand in the forefront of class struggle", contributed by the nankou farm committee of the communist youth league of china, says:

the ballet portrays an albanian girl who is loyal to the cuase of the party and fights heroically in the forefront of the acute and complicated class struggle. it brings to life stirring scenes of class struggle. with superb artistry, it warmly praises the unyielding spirit of the girl who relies on the masses and fights under the leadership of the party against the class enemies.

the heroine is representative of the albanian youth. under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, the youth of albania, as an able assistant to the party, have always stood in the forefront of the struggle to smash the subversive plots of domestic and foreign enemies, deepen the socialist revolution and build socialism. they have stood the rigorous test of class struggle, played the role of a shock force and made important contributions.

the revolutionary spirit of the heroic albanian youth has set us a fine example. we should, like the albanian youth, temper ourselves in the forefront of struggle and carve out a splendid future with our own hands. the people and youth of china and albania are fighting shoulder to shoulder and supporting each other. no enemy can defeat us, but we will defeat any enemy.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Shenyang Rally Warmly Welcomes Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 11, 1972)

With profound revolutionary feelings for the heroic Cambodian people, the people in Liaoning province and Shenyang city held a grand rally this afternoon to warmly welcome Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, Ieng Sary, special envoy of the interior part of Cambodia, and other distinguished Cambodian guests. The people hailed the great victories won by the Cambodian people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and expressed their firm support for the Cambodian people and the other Indochinese peoples in carrying the war till final victory.

Hung side by side on the rostrum were the national flags of the Kingdom of Cambodia and China. Big streamers were inscribed with the slogans "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of China and Cambodia exclamation" and "Hail the great victories won by the Cambodian people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other Cambodian guests arrived at the meeting hall at four p.m., the more than 2,000 workers, people's commune members, commanders and fighters of the Chinese people's Liberation Army, cadres and students present greeted them with prolonged and warm applause. They expressed their warmest welcome to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, close friends of the Chinese people, and paid highest tribute to the patriotic armymen and civilians of Cambodia who are fighting in the forefront of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Youngsters presented bouquets to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and special envoy Ieng Sary.

Other distinguished Cambodian guests attending the rally were Chau Seng, minister charged with special missions of the royal government of national union; Thiounn Mumm, minister of economy and finance; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, Princess Norodom Roeungsy, Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, Madame Pemma Peang, Madame Kou Roun; Prince Sisowath Methavi, director of the office of the head of state; Ker Meas, Cambodian ambassador to China; and Ang Kim Khoan, Cambodian ambassador to Korea, and Madame Ang Kim Khoan.

Present were Chen Hsi-lien, chairman of the Liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the P.L.A. Shenyang units, and his wife; and Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress.

Also present were leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the P.L.A. Shenyang units and the Shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, including

tseng shao-shan, li po-chiu, yang chun-fu, wang tsung-chou, chiang yung-hui, tang tzu-an, teng yueh, yang ti, chang hai-tang, yang chi, liu sheng-tien, wei feng-ying, tsui hsiu-fan, yin tsan-chen, li tao-chih, li chih-wen, chu wei-jen, li su-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife were also present.

the rally was presided over by wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

it began with the band playing the national anthems of the kingdom of cambodia and china. chen hsi-lien was the first to address the rally. then samdech sihanouk delivered a heart-warming speech. both speeches (full texts to be released separately) were punctuated with thunderous applause.

after his speech, samdech sihanouk presented to the rally a sculpture representing the heroic patriotic resistance fighters of cambodia. and the hall rose and cheered: "salute to the heroic fighting cambodian people exclamation" "firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "the three indochinese peoples are sure to win exclamation" "u.s. imperialism will surely be defeated exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

after the rally, a theatrical performance was given by shenyang children in honour of the distinguished guests.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Fushun in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Fushun, May 10, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, and the other distinguished cambodian guests, today visited the coal city of fushun and received a rousing welcome by 100,000 revolutionary workers and other people lining the route.

the guests were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the chinese people's liberation army shenyang units, and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

red flags today fluttered over the city and the coal mines. there was a scene of jubilation. upon their arrival at an open-cut coal mine, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by wu feng-kuang, chairman of the fushun municipal revolutionary committee. wu feng-kuang gave the guests an account of the development of the city's coal mines. samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests were then shown round the mine.

after bidding farewell to the miners, the distinguished guests drove to the city proper to receive a welcome from the masses. big streamers with slogans of welcome hung from tall buildings along the main streets. the well-

wishers carried red banners, bouquets and coloured streamers and lined the streets awaiting the distinguished guests. when samdech and madame sihanouk drove past in open cars, the crowds cheered: "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation". this showed the friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia.

the fushun municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet at noon today warmly welcoming samdech and madame sihanouk and the other guests. wu feng-kuang in his speech said: the people of fushun, like the rest of the chinese people, firmly support the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos in carrying through to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

samdech sihanouk in his speech warmly praised the achievements the people of fushun have accomplished under the guidance of chairman mao's teachings.

he said that in the past two years since the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia, the cambodian people have waged an arduous and stubborn struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people's liberation armed forces have kept growing and won great victories. recently the cambodian people have launched successive fierce attacks at the enemy, dealing u.s. imperialism and the lon nol clique a still heavier blow.

among the welcomers were also leading members of the fushun municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in fushun hsin chien-kung, tai lei-hua and li lin-yi.

also accompanying the cambodian guests on the visit were chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and yin tsan-chen, wang hsuan-mei and yang ling.

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Visit Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth, and other distinguished cambodian guests, today visited the central institute for nationalities here and were warmly welcomed by the teachers and students. the guests were accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife.

other cambodian guests on the visit were sarin chhak, chan youran, general duong sam ol, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, ministers, and van piny, vice-minister, of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame sarin chhak, madame duong sam ol, madame keat chhon and madame van piny.

the institute was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia. when samdech and madame penn nouth and other guests arrived, several hundred worker-peasant-soldier students of more than 40 nationalities gathered in the

campus, greeted the guests with cheers and applause. they expressed firm support for the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the guests were then shown round the departments of languages and arts and the library, in the company of li li, chairman, and chiao yun-chuan and sung tien-tsai, vice-chairmen, of the institute revolutionary committee. the guests then had a dinner with students.

the students and teachers gave a theatrical performance for the guests in the evening.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Badminton Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

a canadian badminton team led by rolf patterson arrived here by train today for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the coach of the team is jim powell. men players are dave charron, jamie mckee, yves pare, jamie paulson, bruce rollick and jim lynch. women players are mimi nilson, judi rollick, marj shedd, barbara welch, jane dubord, barbara o. brien and nancy mckinley.

the team was greeted at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned kuo lei, hsien chi-mei, wei ming, pai ping, chien ta-yuen, chu wei-jen and tseng tsai-tsao, as well as chinese badminton coaches and players.

d.m. stockwell, first secretary of the canadian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Gymnastic Team Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 10, 1972)

the cuban national gymnastic team concluded its friendly visit to shanghai and left here by train this morning for a visit to hangchow. the team is led by aldides aguillera laboles, chief of the sports activities section of the oriente institute of sports, physical education and recreation.

the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission arranged a welcoming ceremony for the cuban team yesterday evening. the ceremony was followed by an exhibition given by cuban and shanghai gymnasts. their courageous and skilful display drew warm applause from the 5,000 spectators. among those attending the ceremony and watching the gymnastic exhibition were aldides aguillera laboles, felix capote andreu, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking who is accompanying the team on its tour;

chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang chen-ya, tsai chun-fan and liu ping-chen.

the cuban team arrived here from peking on may 6. the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet on the evening of may 7 in honour of the team. tsai chun-fan, a leading member of the commission, and aldides aguilera laboles made speeches at the banquet wishing that the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba would constantly be consolidated and developed.

during their stay in shanghai the cuban gymnasts visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a primary school, and had a joint training session with shanghai gymnasts and exchanged experience with them.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Visiting Group Back in Peking from Czechoslovakia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1972)

the chinese visiting group led by tsai hsin-teh, general manager of the china national light industrial products import and export corporation, returned here from czechoslovakia today after visiting the 3rd brno international fair for consumer goods.

the group was welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including wang cin, li yung-ting and shen lien-chun.

karel storzer, commercial counsellor of the czechoslovak embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Scientific and Technical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1972)

a hungarian scientific and technical delegation led by szili geza, vice-minister of heavy industry of the hungarian people's republic, arrived here by air this afternoon. it has come for signing the protocol of the eleventh meeting of the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation and for a friendly visit.

present at the airport to welcome them were ma yi, a leading member of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of departments concerned, including li ting-chuan, chang yun-chih and kao ming-ching.

also present were hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and officials of the hungarian embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with members of the television cameramen's team from the n.e.t. asahi kabushiki: kimiaki tachi, masaki kato, mitsuru kumai, yuji nakajima and shogo nakao.

present were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned ma yu-chen, chin shih-yu, wang chen-yu, chao chi-yueh and liu chen-tso.

the japanese friends arrived in china for a visit on april 10.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

MTTA Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1972)

the delegation of the table tennis association of malaysia led by khor teik hooi, secretary of the association, left by air this afternoon for a visit to southern china before going home. it attended the inauguration meeting of the asian table tennis union in peking.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and leading members of organizations concerned, including liang cho-hui and lin ching, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players hu ping-chuan, wang wen-hua, wang wen-jung, lin mei-chun and li yu-huan.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Mexico State, Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 9, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation visited toluca, capital of the mexico state, yesterday, and had friendly matches with mexican players there in the evening.

the delegation was welcomed by arturo martinez, vice-governor of the state, and other officials as it arrived at the state government office in the company of helios farrell, president of the mexican table tennis association.

alfonso gomez de orozco, mayor of the city of toluca,

gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation.

members of the delegation made a sight seeing tour of the city and visited the mexican people's arts museum. in the evening, friendly matches were held between the chinese and mexican players at the city's stadium to the warm welcome of over 1,000 spectators.

vice-governor arturo martinez, mayor alfonso gomez de orozco, vicente camacho, president of the state sports federation, and other officials watched the match. when the mayor announced the beginning of the match, the band struck up the national anthems of china and mexico and flags of the two countries were hoisted. players of the two countries marched hand in hand into the court. brief speeches were made by the mayor and head of the chinese delegation chuang tse-tung.

mayor alfonso gomez de orozco said, "our city of toluca is proud of receiving the table tennis delegation of china. many thanks to chairman mao tsetung who has sent us the best table tennis athletes of the world." he said, "under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great chinese people have made great progress in the political, art, sport and other fields."

chuang tse-tung said, "since our delegation arrived in the beautiful land of mexico, we have been accorded warm and spontaneous welcome from thousands upon thousands of mexican people. the friendly and sincere sentiments of the mexican people towards the chinese people have left a deep impression on us and we are deeply moved by this."

four matches were held between players of the two countries. the men's mixed doubles with a chinese and a mexican player on each side drew repeated applause from the spectators who greeted the fine exhibition of the players as well as their friendship. exhibition matches were also given by chinese players.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Director of Joint Standing Commission of Sino-Polish Shipbrokers Company Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

tung hua-min, director on the chinese side of the joint standing commission of the sino-polish shipbrokers company, returned to peking on may 10, after taking part in the 22nd meeting of the commission.

welcoming him at the airport were leading members of departments concerned, including chang peng-shou, li ting-chuan, hsien chung-feng and han li-ping.

also present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, and jan kubiczek, commercial counsellor of the polish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwanda President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1972)

gregoire kayibanda, president of the republic of rwanda, received on may 8 li fang-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in rwanda, and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from kigali.

president kayibanda also received the chinese economic and technical study mission.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

SRDP President and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

henri schmitt, president of the swiss radical-democratic party and president of the council of state of canton of geneva, and his wife arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

they were greeted at the airport by ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the host organization, and leading members of organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yi, yu hui-min and lin chen.

also present were jean cuendet, counsellor of the swiss embassy in peking, and his wife.

before coming to peking, henri schmitt and his wife toured southern china.

CHINA AND UN

Representative Huang Hua Sends Letter to UN Secretary General, Security Council President

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 11, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, sent a letter today to kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, and george bush, president of the security council of the current month. the letter reads in full as follows:

his excellency mr. kurt waldheim,
secretary-general of the united nations,

his excellency mr. george bush,
president of the security council,

your excellencies,

on may 8, 1972, the united states representative to the united nations wrote to the president of the security council of the united nations and requested that his letter and the enclosed may 8 announcement of the u.s. president be circulated as a security council document. in this connection, i am instructed by the chinese government to state the following:

the united states is the aggressor on the viet nam question. the new measures in viet nam as announced recently by the u.s. president, including the mining of the entrances to the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, constitute a further expansion of the war of aggression against viet nam and an open violation of the freedom of international navigation. this is a grave provocation to the vietnamese people as well as to the peoples of the world. these acts of aggression on the part of the united states are absolutely impermissible by international law and the u.n. charter. the united states has no right whatsoever to invoke the provisions of article 51 of the u.n. charter concerning the exercise of the right of self-defence.

it must also be pointed out that the viet nam question has nothing to do with the united nations in the first place. the united nations has never meddled in the viet nam question since the geneva conference was held in 1954.

the u.s. representative to the united nations has by his letter to the security council attempted to impose on the united nations such insolent measures as the flagrant blockade of the territorial sea and ports of viet nam in violation of the u.n. charter and the principles guiding international relations. that must be condemned.

in view of the above, the u.s. representative's request that his letter and this u.s. president's announcement be circulated as a security council document is devoid of any legal basis. this is absolutely unacceptable to china.

i request that my letter be circulated as a document of the security council.

(signed) huang hua

permanent representative of the
people's republic of china
to the united nations

WAR IN VIETNAM

Statement of Government of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

statement of the government of
the people's republic of china
may 11, 1972

on may 8, 1972 u.s. president nixon brazenly ordered the mining of the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, the cutting off of the land and water communications of north viet nam and the intensification of air and naval strikes. this is a new grave step taken by the united states in escalating its war of aggression against viet nam.

this act of war escalation by u.s. imperialism seriously encroaches upon the territory and sovereignty of the democratic republic of viet nam, grossly violates the freedom of international navigation and trade and wantonly tramples upon the charter of the united nations and international public law. it is a provocation not only against the vietnamese people, but also against the people of the whole world. the chinese government and people express their utmost indignation at and strongly condemn it.

as in the past, the pretexts used by u.s. imperialism to escalate the war this time are most absurd.

in the war in viet nam, the united states is the aggressor and viet nam the victim of aggression. this is a fact known to all. it is the united states that crudely violated the geneva agreements of 1954, created its puppet regime in south viet nam and frenziedly massacred vietnamese people, thus provoking the armed resistance of the south vietnamese people. it is the united states that moved its forces into south viet nam, thus bringing on the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it is the united states that used its air and naval forces to attack the democratic republic of viet nam, thus expanding the war to the whole of viet nam. and again it is the united states that made massive invasions into cambodia and laos, thus merging the battlefields of indochina into one. yet now the u.s. government describes its aggression as resistance to north vietnamese "invasion". this is wholly reversing black and white exclamation

the u.s. aggressor forces have used all kinds of barbarous means and massacred thousands upon thousands of people in viet nam and indochina. the u.s. government keeps silent about this and yet clamours about "safeguarding" the lives of american soldiers. in fact, it is entirely due to the u.s. government's policy of aggression that american youths have lost their lives on the viet nam battlefield. the question should have been very simple. if only the u.s. government stops its aggression immediately, withdraws all its forces unconditionally and ceases supporting the puppet cliques, the u.s. prisoners of war will return home at an early date and the lives of american soldiers will naturally be safeguarded. by continuing to escalate the war in a big way, the u.s. government will only cause more american youths to lose their lives. how is it possible to speak of "safeguarding" their lives?

the u.s. government claims that all these doings on its part are not to expand or escalate the war but to end the war. this hypocritical assertion fully reveals the feeble nature of the u.s. aggressors. we want to tell the u.s. government in all seriousness: gone forever are the days when big nations could bully small ones at will. the struggle of the vietnamese people is a just one. the people of the whole world, including the american people, stand on the side of the vietnamese people. the u.s. attempt to force the vietnamese people to submit by relying on so-called "air and naval superiority" will prove to be a perpetual fond dream. the statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam has put it well: "the vietnamese people have enough determination and enough strength to persist in their just, certainly victorious struggle, even if it will last for five or ten other years, or much longer."

the chinese government and people resolutely support the solemn and just stand taken by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam in its statement of may 10, 1972. the chinese government reaffirms that "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." no matter what happens, this stand of ours will remain firm and unshakable. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam, and no matter what forms the war may assume, whether it is fought by the

united states itself or by using its puppets and whether fought by ground forces or air and naval forces, we will resolutely support and assist the vietnamese people in their war of resistance to the end till final victory.

the u.s. aggressors are bound to be defeated exclamation

the vietnamese people, the three indochinese peoples are sure to win exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator on US Imperialism's Dangerous Move to Extend War of Aggression in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

the "people's daily" published an article by its commentator today under the headline "u.s. imperialism's dangerous move to extend the war of aggression in viet nam". the article reads:

u.s. president richard nixon declared flagrantly on may 8, 1972 that he had ordered the u.s. aggressor forces to mine all entrances to the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, "cut off" railway, inland waterway and all other communication lines in north viet nam and continue and intensify air and naval strikes there. he also insolently demanded that the ships of other nations leave d.r.v.n. ports within a definite period of time. this is a dangerous move on the part of u.s. imperialism to extend the war of aggression in viet nam and constitutes a flagrant provocation against the people of viet nam and the world over. the chinese people express the greatest indignation at and strongest condemnation of this grave act of war escalation of u.s. imperialism.

to explain away its crime in extending the war, the u.s. government went so far as to allege that this war has been "forced upon" the united states by the vietnamese people and that the military actions it has taken have been designed to "safeguard" the lives of u.s. troops in south viet nam and "to end this war". this is indeed preposterous to the extreme. the vietnamese people have not sent a single soldier to invade florida or texas of the united states; nor have they gone to the united states to foster any puppet clique and embarked on an "americanization" programme to make americans fight americans. on the contrary, it is u.s. imperialism which has sent large numbers of troops to invade and occupy south viet nam, fostered a puppet clique there, carried out the war "vietnamization" plan, and forced the war of aggression upon the vietnamese people. how can this iron-clad fact be turned upside down? since the viet nam war has been kindled by u.s. aggression, it can be ended only by the cessation of u.s. aggression and all u.s. interference in viet nam. as long as u.s. imperialism does not pull out its aggressor troops and the troops of

its hirelings and cease to support the puppet clique in south viet nam, the armed forces and people of south viet nam are fully entitled to strike at the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys, and the people of north viet nam are fully entitled to support their own flesh-and-blood compatriots in the south. it is utterly futile for the u.s. government by inventing all kinds of excuses to whitewash its crime of extending the war of aggression and to deprive the vietnamese people of their sacred right to wage the war of resistance in unity. now the u.s. government not only refuses to pull out all the u.s. aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally and to cease to support the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, but has instead expanded the aggressive war and carried out war escalation on the pretext of "safeguarding" the lives of u.s. aggressor troops. this shows that its talk about wanting to "end this war" is sheer deceitful lies.

since the end of last march, the armed forces and people of south viet nam have won a series of splendid victories on various battlefields, taking many towns and strategic points and wiping out many enemy troops. this dealt a heavy blow at the "vietnamization" plan of u.s. imperialism and further frustrated its neo-colonialism in south viet nam. to save itself from defeat, the u.s. government has gone so far as to enlarge the scope of its military adventure in viet nam, but no escalation of the war on the part of u.s. imperialism can cow the heroic vietnamese people or check their triumphant advance in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; it can only strengthen further the militant resolve of the people of viet nam and other indochinese countries to resist aggression and arouse stronger opposition from the american people and more angry condemnation from the people of the whole world. facts have proved and will continue to prove that every escalation of the war by u.s. imperialism in viet nam invariably brings a still heavier defeat upon itself.

the chinese people and the vietnamese people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who share weal and woe with each other. the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area. the chinese people regard it their bounden internationalist duty to do everything in their power to support and assist the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. as long as the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam and indochina continues in any form, we shall firmly support the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples to carry their war of resistance through to the end and final victory.

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE TRAINING

Perseveringly Train Cadres in Accordance with Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 7, 1972)

Six years have elapsed since the great leader Chairman Mao issued his brilliant "May 7 Directive." We warmly hail the tremendous achievements made in the revolutionization of the thinking of the broad masses of cadres under the illumination of the "May 7 Directive." Meanwhile, we wrathfully criticize the disparagement and attack made by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the "May 7" road taken by the cadres.

Recently we have investigated conditions in Shansi Provincial "May 3" Cadre School. We deeply feel that Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" is a brilliant guideline for training and bringing up the ranks of proletarian cadres. To do a good job of educating the cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must perseveringly organize the cadres to take the "May 7" road; only by taking the "May 7" road can the cadres raise better their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Taking the Only Road to Revolutionization

This cadre school was set up in July 1971. At that time, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province had been set up one after another, the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation was developing in depth on various fronts and the training and education of in-service cadres became an ever more important problem. Under these circumstances, the CCP Shansi Provincial Committee decided to establish a provincial "May 7" cadre school to train by rotation leading cadres at and above the hsien level and in-service cadres of the organs and units directly under the provincial leadership.

How should the cadres be educated? Should they take the "May 7" road or not? This is a struggle between the two lines. Chairman Mao had laid down clearly in his "May 7 Directive": "Where conditions permit, those working in Party and Government organizations should do the same." Organizing the cadres to take the "May 7" road and training and educating the cadres in an all-round manner in line with the "May 7 Directive" means implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres and can help bring up revolutionary cadres for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type go all out to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education for cadres, maliciously attack the "May 7" cadre school, and rabidly sabotage the effort of cadres to follow the "May 7" Road. Their sinister aim is to corrupt the ranks of cadres, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

Training of in-service cadres by rotation in "May 7" cadre school creates good conditions for the broad masses of cadres to take the "May 7" road and furnishes an important guarantee for erasing the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line from the education of cadres. After going through practice, the broad masses of the members of this cadre school have understood more deeply the great meaning of the "May 7 Directive" and are continuously raising their consciousness in taking the "May 7 Directive." They firmly expressed that the more rabidly swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type violated the implementation of the "May 7 Directive," the more firmly and unswervingly they would take this only road to revolutionization!

Implement the Correct Line in the Course of Struggle

"Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and peacefully, but only in the course of struggle." The "May 7" cadre school was born in the course of struggle between the two lines and will still experience the struggle between the two lines in the road of progress. Only by consciously taking the line as the key link, perseveringly upholding the philosophy of struggle and continuously overcoming interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line shall we be able to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres and to carry out the "May 7 Directive" in an all-round manner.

Chairman Mao laid down in his "May 7 Directive" that we must "learn politics" and "criticize the bourgeoisie." The broad masses of the members of the Shansi Provincial "May 7" Cadre School conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and actively carried out revolutionary mass criticism. But, when they first entered the school, a small number of these members neither studied hard enough nor did their reading conscientiously enough. Why? The root cause was that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type spread the fallacy that we must take a "short cut" in study. In view of this state of affairs, the leadership of the cadre school organized all to study Chairman Mao's directive, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and to criticize relentlessly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in violating the cadres' study of Marxism, Leninism

and Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby raising all cadres' consciousness in reading seriously.

In the course of reading, a small number of the members of the cadre school paid no attention to integrating reading with reality or they only integrated reading with the current minor problems and not with the problems of the orientation and of the line. This was an outcome of the poison by the fallacy of "reading behind closed doors" and by formalism and pragmatism practiced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. To solve this problem, the leaders and members of this cadre school together studied Reform Our Study and other brilliant articles by Chairman Mao and criticized the revisionist trash peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the field of study. In the course of study, the school headquarters laid emphasis on combining serious reading with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism in the light of the realities of the struggle between the two lines and making strenuous efforts to study the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Marxism and to transform people's world outlook. This method of "unifying theory with reality" in study enabled all comrades to score remarkable results in raising their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

Early this year, in the course of studying Materialism and Empirio-Criticism, all members of the school took the idealist "theory of genius" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as the target, applied the materialist theory of reflection in relentlessly criticizing idealist transcendentalism, thereby seeing clearly the counter-revolutionary features of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and raising their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

The cadre school is a good place for "carrying out agricultural production and side occupations" and participating in collective productive labor. Most of the members of Shansi Provincial "May 7" Cadre School were very conscious in participating in labor, but a few others despised and feared labor. The leadership of the school held that the difference in attitude toward labor also reflected the struggle between the two lines and that in order to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres, the cadres should be guided to participate consciously in productive labor.

After studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor," the members of the school criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging cadre participation in labor and vigorously leading the cadres to the sidetrack of "three separations." Their consciousness in participating in labor surged continuously. On this basis, the revolutionary committee of the cadre school asked all teams and classes to put proletarian politics in command perseveringly and also to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn from the excellent character of the peasants and workers of the cadre school and of the poor and lower-middle peasants and consciously transform their world outlook in the course of labor.

After participating in labor, the broad masses of members of the school universally strengthened their ideological feelings for the laboring people, cultivated the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and further established their idea of wholeheartedly serving the people. Meanwhile, they deepened their understanding of the philosophical viewpoints of "practice first" and "the masses are the real heroes" and consolidated the achievements of their theoretical study. For instance, a member who had been posted as secretary of the Union committee for many years and served once as deputy director of the agricultural department learned many skills of agricultural production with the help of the peasants and workers. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "It is true that genuine knowledge stems from practice and the masses are the heroes. Correct ideas come only from the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. I have learned this basic principle more deeply through labor."

Another struggle experienced by Shansi Provincial "May 7" Cadre School was whether it was necessary to do mass work and whether it was necessary to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Not long after the cadre school was established, the school headquarters suggested going to neighboring communes and brigades to investigate the condition there. At that time, most members of the school supported this suggestion but a few others thought this unnecessary. Obviously, this idea of denying the necessity to run a school with open doors showed that the revisionist pernicious influence of "self-cultivation behind closed doors" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had not yet been eliminated.

Accordingly, the leadership of the cadre school organized members of the school to study Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys" and Chairman Mao's other brilliant articles and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education for cadres pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Members of the school unified their thinking and agreed that if the cadre school was to be run well in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it must open its doors and take the road of integration with workers and peasants. The school headquarters organized a group of the school members to go to seven neighboring production brigades to make special investigations on the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Through such investigations, members of the school learned a living lesson of the education in class struggle and the line struggle and also learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants many of their good ideas and their good style of work. They said: "If the school takes the sidetrack of 'self-cultivation' behind closed doors advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the cadres will turn into spiritual aristocrats who are separated from 'reality, politics and the masses.' Only by taking the bright 'May 7' road charted by Chairman Mao can we train the ranks of revolutionized cadres successfully!"

Excellent Classroom for Conducting Education in the Line

After more than nine months' study and training under the illumination of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the first group of members of this cadre school will soon return to their former posts of work. The bounteous fruit of ideological revolutionization gained by these comrades has effectively refuted the shameless slander of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in disparaging and attacking the cadres' taking the "May 7" road!

To sum up, what this group of cadres have gained after entering the cadre school is that they have raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Facts show that the "May 7" cadre school is an excellent classroom for carrying out education in ideology and political line.

After studying the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings in the cadre school, the broad masses of members of the school have armed themselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism and deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After studying the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines and after summing up their experience of both the positive and the negative sides in their work, they understand more clearly the reason why the ideological and political line decides everything. After reading conscientiously and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, they draw a clearer line of demarcation between the correct line and the wrong line. Thus, they have greatly increased their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For instance, a responsible comrade of P'inglu hsien revolutionary committee worked in a commune before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Being influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy of "production first," he once put forward the slogan, "First, grasp grain, second, grasp cotton and, third, grasp fertilizer to build farmland." He thought that this could help change the backwardness of the commune. On the contrary, this caused capitalism to spread unchecked in some brigades. After being criticized by the revolutionary masses during the great cultural revolution, he went to the other extreme, only grasping politics and being afraid to grasp production boldly. As a result, work also was damaged. After entering the cadre school, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The relationship between being red and being expert, between politics and vocational work, constitutes a unity of opposites. The tendency of paying no attention to politics must be criticized. We should oppose armchair politicians on the one hand and 'practical men' who have lost their bearings on the other," and criticized the fallacies of "production first" and "politics may encroach upon other work" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. He came to realize that proletarian politics should be placed in command of production and promote its development. It is a wrong line either to grasp production exclusively at the expense of politics or to grasp politics exclusively without promoting production; only by implementing the guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production" can we

correctly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He decided to put proletarian politics perseveringly in command after returning to his position of work and to do his work well and grasp production tightly under the guidance of the correct line.

In the course of reading, participating in training through labor and receiving re-education from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of members of the cadre school conscientiously fought against self-interests and criticized revisionism, subsequently overcoming some erroneous ideas impeding the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Because he had not solved the question of "for whom?", a cadre who once served as vice president of a hospital sought personal fame and carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of public health before the great proletarian cultural revolution. For some time after he came to the cadre school, he was reluctant to show his capacity of a medical worker for fear of getting trouble. Later, he went to make investigation in the neighboring communes and brigades and discovered that, as a result of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of public health pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, medical doctors were needed and medicine was scarce in the countryside and the poor and lower-middle peasants suffered from hardship. Meanwhile, he compared his deeds with the advanced deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing farm work wholeheartedly for the revolutionary cause. He really saw his mistakes. He conscientiously fought against self-interest and criticized revisionism and decided to shift his stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. After that, he made use of his spare time to give treatment actively to the commune members who were ill. He was welcomed by the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After study and training in the "May 7" cadre school, some old cadres overcame their "idea of half-like revolution" and some young cadres got rid of their blindness and complacency. On the eve of their departure from the cadre school and return to their positions of work, these comrades expressed their will to continue to study diligently and work vigorously and to struggle their whole lives for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

- Chin Kan-wen (靳甘文)

* * *

VETERAN CADRES

Unremittently Carry Out Line Education on Old Cadres and Raise Their Awareness of Continuing the Revolution

- The CCP Peiliu Hsien Committee by organizing the old cadres to read and study seriously and study the basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, has raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line and policies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 7, 1972)

In the course of implementing the Party's cadre policy, the CCP Peiliu Hsien Committee, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, continues to carry out education in ideology and political line on some of the cadres in their work, continues to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and brings fully into play their hardcore role in the three great revolutionary struggles.

Since the setting up of the CCP Peiliu Hsien Committee, leading members of the committee have conscientiously implemented the Party's cadre policy, and for the past several years, the overwhelming majority of cadres of the former hsien and commune levels have already been properly re-employed, and the greater part of them have taken up leadership work in Party committees as well as revolutionary committees of the hsien and the communes. In order to let these old cadres play their parts better, the CCP Peiliu Hsien Committee is continuing to help them with conscientious reading and studying, strengthening their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and raising their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The secretary and deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee have gone separately deep into five of the communes and two of the factories for investigation, and in the light of the ideological condition of the cadres, carried out meticulous ideological education work. They have discovered that because of the inability in the past to deal correctly with the lesson of the experience from the struggle between the two lines, some of the cadres who made mistakes in the past were showing signs of timidity in their work. In the light of this condition, the hsien Party committee has organized them to read and study seriously, combat self and repudiate revisionism with reference to their ideological reality, and remold their world outlook conscientiously.

Before the great cultural revolution, when the chairman of the revolutionary committee of Peiliu Pottery Factory was the director of the hsien Public Security Bureau, he used to implement the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Since taking up the new leadership work, he was for a time not daring enough in work and not energetic enough in grasping class struggle. The deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went to this factory and studied together with him Chairman Mao's thesis on continuing

the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and helped him to raise his line awareness. After his understanding improved, this cadre voluntarily went to a unit where the class struggle was more acute to settle down, used Chairman Mao's relevant teachings to arm the working people, directed everyone to use the concept of class struggle to observe and analyze problems, and finally dragged out a deeply concealed class enemy. Following that, he again organized the cadres and workers of the whole factory to criticize vigorously Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of the dying out of class struggle, raised everyone's awareness of class struggle and line struggle, pushed forward the development of the "In industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement, and enabled a great change to take place in the physiognomy of the factory so that it became an advanced unit in the whole hsien.

In close conjunction with the practice ofstruttle at the present stage the CCP Peiliu Hsien Committee is also paying attention to organizing the old cadres to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and helps them to implement consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Last year, this hsien Party committee held three terms of a study class, organized the cadres to study Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

The secretary of the Party committee for Liuma commune always insisted in the past that his commune had too many people and not enough land, and to develop grain production, it would not be possible to carry out diversified economy. Because of that, the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" was not properly implemented. Since taking part in the study class conducted by the hsien, he has realized the dialectical relationship of mutual stimulation between grain production and diversified economy, and voluntarily goes with other members of the commune Party committee to the production brigades and teams for on-the-spot investigations.

The Liuliu production brigade of this commune has for several years carried out farm construction in a big way, actively extended its planting area, and solved the problem of the struggle between grain and economic produce for land. In grain production the per-mow yield has exceeded 1,300 catties, and at the same time there is also a very great development in such economic produce as cured tobacco, yellow hemp, mulberry leaves, and sugar cane.

The CCP Peiliu Hsien Committee has implemented the policy of "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient" and with deep proletarian feeling helps those cadres with unstable thinking to continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After taking up leadership work in the production group of the hsien revolutionary committee, a member of the former hsien Party committee was sent by the hsien Party committee and put in charge of planning a big water conservation project. Without making serious investigation and study, he drew up a plan for a ditch girding the mountain. The masses criticized the plan for requiring more work, more time and being slow in producing immediate results, saying it could even cause damage to some of the paddy fields.

At the beginning because of his inability to accept other people's views modestly, he excited the displeasure of the people. The hsien Party committee pointed out in time the shortcomings and mistakes of this comrade, helped him to study the problem from the plane of class struggle and searched for the cause in his world outlook. The secretary of the hsien Party committee held three talks with him in succession, studied together with him Chairman Mao's teaching "The masses are the real heroes," vigorously criticized the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled him to raise his cognition and go consciously among the masses to combat self and repudiate revisionism. From then on, this cadre with the spirit of willingness to be a pupil has modestly learned from the masses, and by consulting them in all matters, achieved better results.

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REGIMENTATION OF CHILDREN

Proceeding from All-Round Development Train the New People Up Morally, Intellectually and Physically

by

The Party Branch of the Revolutionary Committee of the No. 3 Primary School, Talai Chen, Ta-an Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 8, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "New China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation," and by taking class struggle and line struggle as the guideline and relying on the revolutionary teachers of the schools, we have actively developed many kinds of activities for education outside the school and stimulated the healthy growth of young people and children.

Raise the Consciousness of Grasping Education Outside the School Well

Education outside the school is an extension of education inside the school, and it is an important battlefield in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for winning over the young people. At the beginning, we organized a group for activities outside the school, but because we had not carried out in-depth ideological work on the whole body of teachers and tutors, some of the comrades were unable to understand truly the importance of education outside the school. They thought that by setting up of a group for activities outside the school and by engaging tutors and commencing activities, the problem of education outside the school could be forgotten. Because of the lack of importance attached to the matter ideologically, problems in education outside the school became increasingly more.

We organized everybody to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and realized that because of rightist conservative ideas in our minds, education outside the school naturally could not be carried out well, and because of that, there were weak spots through which class enemies could worm their way in. We vigorously criticized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as Right conservative ideas, and raised the consciousness of grasping education outside the school well.

One tendency often covers up another. After the criticism and repudiation of right conservative ideas, some of the people went to the other extreme, proceeded merely from "looking after" the students and not making mistakes, extended the period of group activities outside the school and made the content of group activities very insipid. Not only did they fail to rouse the activism of the students for study, but they also made the students

very tired. By means of discussion and analysis, everybody realized that the setting up of an activity group outside the school without looking after it was incorrect. Excessive activities outside the school or the over-simplicity in content of such activities were also inconsistent with Chairman Mao's proletarian policy toward education.

After understanding improved, we placed education outside the school on our agenda of important tasks, paid attention to guarding against and overcoming interference from the reactionary line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence and on the basis of the principle of not only having the correct general orientation but also being at the same time fresh and lively, developed many forms of educational activities outside the school.

Develop Diversified Educational Activities Outside the School

How should education outside the school be organized and carried out? At the beginning we did not have the experience, and without bothering about the standards of the students, assigned them all to the same group, and the length and content of activities were rigidly laid down. Because of that, there appeared times when stories welcomed by the older students were rejected by the younger students who were unable to understand them, and activities the younger students considered meaningful but the older students would consider dull. We thereupon organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching "We must not lump them together with everybody else and overlook their special characteristics" and "Have the correct general orientation and at the same time be fresh and lively," and went deep into the group for investigation. Everybody realized that in practicing formalism, and content of activities was bound to be monotonous, the students would be reluctant to participate, and the effect of group activities outside the school would fail. Because of that, we changed our method, and on the basis of particularity of greater concentration of students in towns and cities, organized activity groups outside the school with main lines of distinction between the classes and the forms. As for the content of the activities, proceeding from the all-round development of new people morally, intellectually and physically, and in accordance with the different characteristics of students from different grades, we developed the following activities.

1. Carrying out education on class struggle and line struggle.

Old workers, old peasants and old Red Armymen are invited to the activity groups outside the school for casual talks about their family history and carry out remembering hardship and counting blessings education. The students are organized in a suitable manner to do some social investigation and to take part in political activities in the neighborhood, the factories and departments. After that the students are encouraged to carry out discussions and develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. By means of such activities the students are able to come into contact more with the reality of class struggle in society, understand more clearly about class and class struggle. They are not only able to battle courageously against

bad people and things, but are able to establish more firmly the thought of studying for the revolution and becoming successors to the cause of the revolution.

2. Helping the students raise their consciousness of studying cultural lessons well.

In the light of such mistaken ideas as "Mathematics, physics and chemistry are difficult to learn" and "There is no need for culture in the countryside that existed among the students, they mobilized everybody to criticize with vigor the "theory of studying in order to become a bureaucrat" and the reprint of "To study is useless theory" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and regularly organized the students to study over again their lessons and exercises. One of the students in the past was influenced by the theory that "study is useless" and would not even carry his school bag to school. With the help of the activity group outside the school his understanding improved. He now diligently studies for the revolution and regularly makes entries in his diary.

Once, master craftsman Ch'en, a tutor outside the school discovered Lin Hsiao-chuan in a very happy frame of mind but Kao Hui-fang was feeling very unhappy. The reason was that Lin Hsiao-chuan had done well in her examination whereas the performance Kao turned in was poor. Master craftsman Ch'en thereupon studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with them, and pointed out to them that one-sided optimism or despondency was wrong. Good results and poor results are contradictory opposites. One must neither be arrogant in victory nor be down-hearted in defeat, but must diligently study for the revolution before one can continue to advance.

(3) Organizing the students and sending them to the factories and the neighborhood for participation in whatever labor they are capable of and to do good work for the dependents of martyrs and armymen.

Every activity group outside the school takes part in manual labor once a week. Some go to the factories to make wooden cases, some make cardboard boxes and receive education from the working people during labor. Some carry water and sweep courtyards for the dependents of martyrs and armymen and learn from them in the process.

In the 4th Street there is a certain madam Wang who is totally blind. They regularly make use of their spare time after class to sweep the house, carry water, and buy rice and coal for her. Once madam Wang was taken ill, and red young fighter Li Wen-ch'un went out in the rain to fetch her a doctor. Madame Wang was deeply moved and she said to all she met, "The new society is good! These young red fighters are taking such good care of me. They are closer to me than my kinsfolk. The leadership of Chairman Mao is truly wonderful."

(4) Developing rich, colorful, and healthy cultural and physical activities.

Every activity group outside the school regularly launches various type of contests. They play basketball, volleyball, football, ping pong and badminton. The activity groups of the lower grades outside the school develop such activities as kicking the shuttlecock and skipping rope. While developing physical culture activities, they have also developed at the same time cultural entertainment activities such as the reading of comic books, the telling of revolutionary stories, the singing of revolutionary model plays and the mass singing of revolutionary songs. Some of the tutoring centers have brought books for the students. Some of the tutors have organized the students to pick scraps and sell them for money to buy books. Some of the activity groups outside the school are also small spare-time propaganda teams, and they make use of their weekends and holidays to go deep into the neighborhood to perform revolutionary programs much welcomed by the people.

Strengthen Leadership Realistically and Continue To Sum Up Experience

From experience we have realized that we must continue to sum up experience and overcome shortcomings before we can grasp education outside the school well. We have in the main grasped the three following points.

1. Grasp leadership. The leadership group for education outside the school consists of one member of a worker-propaganda team stationed at the school, one responsible comrade of the congress of red representatives, and three teachers. Since the setting up of the leadership group for education outside the school, the work zeal of everyone has been very high. However, after a while, there was a slackening among the individual members. We therefore studied together with the members Chairman Mao's teachings and talked to them about the important significance of training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In order to help everybody carry out the work of education outside the school well, we have always adopted the method of using typical examples to lead the way. We discovered that the activity group outside the school of the Timber Company was well carried out, the tutoring activity was systematic with special people in charge and permanent location, and the contents were rich and varied. We therefore held an on-the-spot meeting at this tutoring center to popularize the experience. We have also grasped one or two good typical examples from activity groups outside the school for each grade to give impetus to the other groups.

2. Grasp the rank. The setting up of a three-in-one combination tutoring rank with participation by retired workers (some are old workers in factories), revolutionary parents and teachers, is an important condition for carrying education outside the school well. We have held fixed study classes for tutors outside the school, organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, criticized and repudiated such revisionist black merchandise as "running the school behind closed doors" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled everybody to further understand the

importance of grasping education outside the school well. Many retired old workers, old workers in factories and revolutionary parents have voluntarily shouldered the task of teaching the young people. Everybody competes with each other to do the work well, takes the initiative in solving problems, exchanges information on conditions and cooperates in a better manner.

3. Grasp system. The setting up of a healthy system is an important guarantee for carrying education outside the school well. We have always maintained contact with the neighborhood and the factories, jointly held meetings to study the work of education outside the school and listed education outside the school on the work agenda of the neighborhood and the factories. We have also, from time to time, gone to the neighborhood and the factories to hold joint meetings of tutors, parents of students and student cadres to acquaint ourselves with conditions, listen to views and study means of improving the work of education outside the school. We have also made regulations for the teachers to go at regular intervals to the neighborhood and the factories to maintain contact with the tutors outside the school. After many years of continual summing up, this system has become more consolidated and plays a very important role in insuring the normalization of education outside the school.

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Be Concerned with the Healthy Growth of Young People

by

Kuangyang Street Revolutionary Committee, Leiwan Ch'ü, Canton

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 8, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "All departments and organizations should shoulder their responsibilities in ideological and political work," we of the Kuangyang Street Revolutionary Committee have since the summer of 1969 unfolded a three-in-one combination of school-society-home education work outside the school and educated the young people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. This work is still being carried on.

After being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution the majority of young people in our neighborhood were found to be good. However, there are some young people who because of the pernicious influence of the "theory of studying in order to be a bureaucrat" and the "theory that study is useless" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, have been contaminated by bourgeois ideology and style. This problem eventually caught our attention. After comprehension and study, we deeply realize that the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to win over the young people is an important feature of the current class struggle. If the proletariat do not occupy the education front outside the school, the bourgeoisie assuredly will. This poses a new lesson for our neighborhood: How could we in cooperation with the school use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy this front.

At the beginning no one could understand the importance of this problem. Some of the basic level cadres were afraid of the trouble, and said, "The neighborhood should look after the residents and the school should look after the students, that historically has always been so. Calling upon us to look after the students, isn't that sticking our nose into other people's business?" Some of the parents also said, "We have work enough as it is besides a great deal of household chores. We haven't even got time to teach our own children, where could we find time to look after the children of other people. We just can't do it."

In the light ofthis ideological problem, the neighborhood revolutionary committee directed everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching on training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, unfolded a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation and carried out a "three-getting rid of and three-establishing" education:

--Getting rid of the mentality that the education of the students has "nothing to do with oneself" and establishing a sense of honor and responsibility with everyone showing concern for the growth of the future generation.

--Getting rid of the mentality of "haven't got the time to teach, and can't do it" and applying the one-dividing-into-two concept in dealing with the backward students, and establishing the lofty aspiration of turning backward students into advanced elements.

--Getting rid of the "punishment is all powerful" theory and establishing a strong conviction of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform the thinking of the young people.

Everybody is able to understand that the education of young people is not the problem of any particular person, but an important thing concerning the whole proletarian class. To carry out education outside the school well is a demand of the class struggle and an important thing in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They said, "Bringing a child up without teaching him could lead to revisionism. If we are afraid of trouble and do not strengthen the education of the young people, the 'small trouble' of today could develop into the 'big trouble' of tomorrow." They are determined to succeed in bringing about mutual cooperation between the school, the society and the home, shoulder the task of teaching the young people, and show concern over their healthy growth.

While raising the understanding of various quarters, it is also necessary at the same time to strengthen leadership in a realistic manner and adopt effective measures, otherwise the work of education outside the school also would not be carried out well. We have all along regarded the conducting of education outside the school well as part of the important content of struggle-criticism-transformation in the neighborhood and the neighborhood Party committee, revolutionary committee as well as various residential districts have all special people in charge. We have taken the initiative in maintaining regular contact with the neighborhood school, studied together with it the work of education outside the school and paid attention to the summing up of experience and the setting up of models.

The No. 6 residential district by closely cooperating with the school and taking fully into consideration the characteristics of the young people, has developed various types of useful activities outside the school, and succeeded in making the contents of education outside the school, richer, more colorful, as well as more lively and vigorous. We have summed up and popularized the experience of the No. 6 residential district, and the various residential districts have also set up their own advanced typical examples which enabled every residential district to have an example to emulate, a target to catch up with and provided an impetus to the development of education activities outside the school.

Our concrete methods of doing so are:

(1) The establishing of a three-in-one combination leadership group for education outside the school with representatives from the neighborhood, the school and the parents for implementing the work organizationally. The

leadership group is responsible for the training and selection of tutors outside the school, the periodical inspection of plans for education outside the school, the disposition of the work of education and the examination of teaching results.

(2) The organizing of retired old workers and letting them play their parts to the full in the education outside the school. The old workers being more familiar with conditions in the neighborhood and better acquainted with the behavior of the youth in the neighborhood are the best teachers in class education for them. By using their own personal feeling in carrying out concrete and lively class education on the young people, and educating them in accordance with the likeness of the working people, they obtained very good results in reforming them.

(3) The setting up of neighborhood propaganda centers as central grounds of educational activities outside the school for the young people. The propaganda centers tutor the young people in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and direct their reading outside the school. According to the age and characteristics of the young people cultural entertainments and sports activities such as the rehearsal of revolutionary sample plays, the singing of revolutionary songs, the holding of meetings for revolutionary stories, the screening of cinema and the playing of ping pong are organized for them outside the school.

Study groups are set up for the young people according to their point of residence, and "three fixings" (the fixing of personnel, the fixing of place, and the fixing of time) are carried out. Retired old workers and tutors go to these areas to give tutoring so as to grasp the conditions of the young people and be better at looking after them and teaching them.

(4) The holding of revolutionary forums for parents and teachers and basic level cadres and tutors experience exchange meetings for affirming results, looking for shortcomings and carrying out work well. Because of the existence of class struggle, education outside the school has not been smooth sailing all the way. Ideological problems are always appearing among the revolutionary parents, basic level cadres and tutors. By means of forums, study classes and experience exchange meetings, we have continued to raise their awareness of line struggle, fully mobilized their revolutionary activism and enabled education outside the school to be normalized.

* * *

MODEL CADRE

North China Mining Cadre Writes on Study of Works by Lenin and Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

yang tseng-hsin, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the chinghsing mining administration in north china's hopei province, has made a serious study of lenin's "materialism and empirio-criticism" and chairman mao's "on practice".

in an article relating his experience, he writes: "the study in connection with my work made me recognize that a leading cadre in an enterprise must adhere to the marxist theory of knowledge, constantly raise his ability to know things and heighten his initiative in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line so that he can give correct leadership."

following are excerpts from the article entitled "raising ability to know things and give correct leadership":

earnest practice leads to genuine knowledge

lenin pointed out: "the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge." when we work out a plan or do a task, we must abide by this basic standpoint of marxist philosophy and proceed from objective reality. deviation from this standpoint means failure to know the world correctly and an idealist direction of work, which inevitably leads to error.

the chinghsing mines have been worked more than 70 years. is there any potential to be tapped in these old mines? basing ourselves solely on the technical data and blueprints and making no investigation whatever down the shafts, we once concluded that there were not much coal left. accordingly we planned to reduce production year by year and abandon three-fifths of the mines by 1972.

mao tsetung thought has taken deep root in the minds of the people during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the revolutionary miners and office workers broke with idealist apriorism and metaphysics, and boldly tackled knotty technical problems. an extraction team of the number one mine discovered a workable body of coal estimated at 180,000 tons, four hundred metres beyond the coal-bearing structure. this gave the lie to the previous assertion. and i came to see that the crux of our erroneous plan was our departure from reality and an error of subjective idealism.

after summing up this experience, the leading comrades of the revolutionary committee called on the masses to do extensive investigations. finally they located many new coal deposits estimated at tens of millions of tons. our old mines were given a new lease of life. coal production in 1970 was double the original plan. this shows that a given line of knowledge

gives rise to a given guiding principle. only by adhering to the materialist line of knowledge can one keep to a correct political orientation and give correct leadership, thus pushing forward both revolution and production.

only by grasping objective laws, can we gain initiative in changing world

man can know the objective world, and gain the initiative to change it. engels pointed out: "freedom therefore consists in the control over ourselves and over external nature, a control founded on knowledge of natural necessity ..." chairman mao says: "freedom means the recognition of necessity and the transformation of the objective world." the instructions of the great teachers engels and chairman mao tell us in a deep-going way that we must recognize necessity, but not submit to it passively; on the contrary, we should recognize it through practice, and gain the initiative to change the world in accordance with it.

the no. 3 mine devised hoisting equipment to expand production. in doing so, it had to extend the shaft. but some people thought this might lead in underground water and submerge the shaft, and it was adventurism in conflict with objective laws. others said that difficulties could be overcome if they were able to grasp the laws of underground water. we studied chairman mao's works with the miners. the following teaching enlightened us: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." a research group of cadres, veteran workers and technicians was formed to make on-the-spot investigations and study. through surveying underground water and carefully analysing the original and new geological data, they came to know that the underground water was at relatively high-pressure, but the amount of water was limited and least at the bottoms of extended shafts, and therefore it could be removed by pouring cement. guided by chairman mao's philosophic thinking, the miners poured cement to seal the underground water and succeeded in extending the shaft. thus the old mine used its potential more fully by doubling its hoisting capacity. all this tells us that only by acting in accordance with the marxist line on knowledge, constantly grasping the laws of the movement of things and applying them in practice, can we gain increasing freedom in the course of transforming the objective world.

repeated practice helps us advance

"the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." this teaching of chairman mao's tells people profoundly that objective things keep changing and advancing and man's knowledge must develop as objective things move ahead. so we can go discovering, inventing, creating and advancing only when we keep on practising.

in the no. 1 mine there was a working area, the bottom stratum of which had been excavated while four other strata remained suspended. this was the result of the japanese

aggressors' wilful plunder. chinese and foreign mining literature interdicts opening a suspended coal mine unless the geological structure is absolutely stable. based on the experience of our forerunners, this conclusion is scientific. but it is not unchangeable. the past conclusion was correct under certain technical conditions. it was limited by man's knowledge. party committee members of the no. 1 mine led technicians and veteran workers to the place to investigate the geological conditions. the 12-metre-thick rocky roofing above the bottom stratum was very solid and stable. some parts of the roofing ran a dozen metres without requiring props. through analysis, we came to the conclusion that so far as we combined revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach and adopted reliable safety measures, we could open this suspended coal body with a deposit of more than thirty thousand tons.

practive helps us understand that man's cognition of society and nature keeps advancing. we must proceed from practice and obtain cognition through practice. this is a process from practice to cognition and back to practice. the process is repeated constantly. only in this way can we obtain new cognition, solve new problems and win new victories in transforming the objective world.

INDUSTRY

North China Industrial City Saves Farmland

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 13, 1972)

the rising north china industrial city of changchiakou has made efforts to save farmland in building or enlarging its several dozen factories during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in addition, it helped the local communes create and improve farmland and build irrigation projects. this contributed to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance.

changchiakou is hemmed in on three sides by hills, while its southern outskirts are mostly fertile farmland.

in accordance with chairman mao's principle: "industry must develop together with agriculture", the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee paid attention to saving farmland in industrial capital construction. before a factory was built or enlarged, members of the leading bodies explained the significance of this and asked the local communes and brigades their opinions on where to locate projects.

the city designing department at one time planned to build a chemical fibre plant on the west side of a highway where there is rich underground water. however, the leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee found that the projected location would take much good farmland. they discussed the matter with the designing

department. it was finally decided to build the factory on the east side of the highway and dig wells on the west side.

the municipal party and revolutionary committees suggested to the designing departments that factories be set up on wasteland at the foot of hills, on hillsides or in valleys. they also encouraged efforts to create farmland in the course of construction. a three-in-one designing group of workers, cadres and technicians adopted the method of terrace construction by building part of a factory on sloping gullied land. as a result, the factory occupied a limited amount of farmland, some four-fifths of it being built on wasteland. in putting up the factory, the workers opened up over two hectares by filling in gullies and levelling land, more than making up for the land the factory occupied.

drawing on this experience, the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee took a decision that any unit building a factory should include in its construction plans land improvement or reclamation. with an eye on the over-all interests of the national economy, the units did this. it often happened that the land reclaimed was more than that occupied. the municipal leading bodies also called on the units concerned, wherever possible, to help build irrigation projects or supply treated waste water for irrigation purposes. a machine tool plant was put up on land carved out from a hill and on filled-in gullies, without occupying any farmland. moreover, the builders opened up 1.2 hectares of irrigated land and built an irrigation ditch to benefit nearby dry land. some factories arranged to have their waste water treated and used to irrigate nearby commune farmland.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Central China Province Builds Small Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 12, 1972)

central china's hunan province, a major grain producer, has in the past two years built many small nitrogenous fertilizer plants.

small plants each with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons or more have gone up in most of the counties and cities. the province's total output in 1971 was five times the 1969 figure.

the provincial revolutionary committee, established in 1968, firmly carried out the principle for developing the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". it called on the counties to set up small nitrogenous fertilizer plants by self-reliance. this would supplement the big plants built with state investment.

led by the provincial revolutionary committee, over 100 factories made many complete sets of equipment for nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the spirit of socialist cooperation.

the small plants were set up at the administrative region and county levels. the projects were speeded up thanks to the help of local people's communes. many plants were put into operation the year they were started.

STOCK BREEDING

Inner Mongolian Production Brigade Develops Stockbreeding

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 12, 1972)

a production brigade in inner mongolia's szutzuwang banner has made outstanding efforts to improve the grassland and develop animal husbandry. the brigade has had good results in livestock breeding every year since 1965. it now has 21,000 animals, 11 times the early post-liberation figure or double the highest figure before the great proletarian cultural revolution. it has consolidated the collective economy, with collective reserves increasing every year and the living standards of the herdsmen constantly rising.

the paiyinhsile production brigade 1,000 metres above sea-level has an annual rainfall of less than two hundred millimetres. it was often attacked by sandstorms and drought which hindered the herdsmen from increasing the herds.

during the cultural revolution, the party branch organized the herdsmen to discuss how to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and improve their grassland through self-reliance.

sujungtsapu, secretary of the party branch, led a group in looking for sources of water on the grassland. they defied cold and sandstorms and found underground water. on this basis, it drew up a plan for building irrigation projects, planting trees and making other basic improvements of the grassland.

they met difficulties at first. they sank many wells but did not strike water. they summed up their experience and changed their method and succeeded in sinking over 70 wells over the past few years. irrigation extended on the grassland.

a river goes through the area, but when it reaches the brigade, it is dry because the water seeps through the sandy river bed. to improve irrigation, the herdsmen decided to build an underground dam to stop the flow and

raise it above ground. they completed the project in three months and were able to bring hundreds of hectares more grassland under irrigation.

the brigade has doubled its pastureland thanks to these irrigation projects. it also took measures to restore the deteriorating grassland.

some animals died during serious natural disasters due to the short age of fodder reserves in the past. through practice, herdsmen of the brigade recognized that water control construction must be combined with the improvement of pastures. they took a fertile area as their forage base. they cordoned off large tracts of grassland for natural growth and carried out afforestation. water control projects were built in a planned way. now they have water, trees and grass. apart from grazing the herds, the base produces 20,000 tons of grass and 50 tons of fodder every year.

the party branch of the brigade led the herdsmen in building housing. they have put up 150 rooms in fixed housing and 36 tents. most of the herdsmen now live in new houses. shops, medical centres, breeding stations and primary schools have been added. veterinary stations and sheep dips were set up to control common animal diseases.

WATERWAYS

Inland Waterway Transportation in Southwest China Expands

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 12, 1972)

the chungking shipping company in southwest china's szechwan province is expanding inland waterway transportation by making the waterways that are not navigable in dry seasons navigable to meet the growing needs of industry and agriculture. the volume of passengers and freight handled in the dry first quarter of the year increased 37.7 and 24 per cent, respectively, over the same 1971 period.

yangtze river and its tributeries the chinsha, minchiang, chialing and other small rivers form a network that links the rural areas and cities of the province. since some waterways could not be used during dry seasons, transport was unable to meet demand.

the chungking shipping company started to deal with this problem in april of last year. first, it sent a group to investigate the upper reaches of the yangtze, chinsha and minchiang rivers. this was followed by a trial-sailing of the minchiang during the dry season and the turbulent chinsha in the high water season. combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude, the crew carefully studied the shoals and whirlpools and widened and improved the navigation course as they

groped their way forward. the crew pioneered a dry season navigation course and found ways to sail the turbulent waters. now the minchiang is navigable in dry seasons and the chinsha is for the first time navigable all year round.

while expanding waterway transportation, the company organized the cadres and workers to make and repair a number of ships, tugboats and loading and repairing facilities on their own. to suit winter sailing of the minchiang which is shallow and swift during that period, the workers converted a 200 h.p. steamer into a 300 h.p. motorboat which was 30 tons lighter than the former. at the same time they installed some small powered steamers with big horse power engines to make them fit for sailing the turbulent chinsha during the high water season. over the past year and more, the company has refitted four motorboats, made 34 cement tugboats and over 70 pieces of loading and repairing equipment.

with the aim of serving industry and agriculture, the company has over the past year set up more than 100 small, simple docks and loading centres near factories and communes along the navigation routes so that cargoes are handled at the nearest places. the volume of cargo handled at these docks and centres last year accounted for one-third of the company's total.

WATER LIFTING

Arid People's Commune in Northwest China Mechanizes Water-Lifting

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 12, 1972)

a people's commune near the tengri desert in northwest china's kansu province got a record grain harvest of 3.15 tons per hectare last year, outstripping the target set for areas north of the yellow river in the national program for agricultural development. this was due to its installation of mechanized water-lifting in 1970.

hemmed in on three sides by drifting sand dunes, the changning commune has almost no rainfall while the annual evaporation is 24 times greater.

the people began the socialist collectivization of agriculture after liberation under the leadership of the party and chairman mao. on this basis, they put up tree belts to protect the farmland from windstorms and shifting sand. they levelled the land and bought iron-wooden water wheels and a few diesel engines to tap underground water. aridity was alleviated to some extent.

the great proletarian cultural revolution sparked the enthusiasm of the commune members and cadres for a drive to use their communal strength to eliminate the threat of drought. they sank over 530 wells and bought diesel engine

water-lifting equipment. by 1969, 135 deep pump wells had been installed and brought 600 hectares under irrigation. per-unit grain yield that year was 30 per cent over that of 1965.

commune members suggested that a high-tension transmission line be laid to provide electricity for further mechanization of irrigation and farm produce processing. the commune party committee supported this. but some people thought the commune alone could not meet the expense and wanted to rely on state investment. the party committee referred the matter to the commune members for discussion. many poor and lower-middle peasants said: "to mechanize farming on the basis of collectivization is the method chairman mao teaches. we are determined to follow this. as for the money, we can pool funds ourselves."

the party committee decided to start the project self-reliantly. eight blacksmiths and carpenters got together in february 1970 and put up some sheds as their workshop to turn out metal and wooden structures for the line. they could not follow the blue prints because they had never done the job before. so they learned from workers in nearby factories. they finished all 7,000 pieces within half a year.

the commune selected 17 young people to put up the line. they learned on the job and laid a 30-kilometre line in two years. they also installed 54 electric motors and 48 pumps and some flour mills and rice-husking mills.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Performs for Peking Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

the artistes of the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania presented a rich program of music, songs and dances to more than 18,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital indoor stadium here this evening. the performance was warmly welcomed.

the capital indoor stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania. in the hall stood a huge portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. there were the national flags of china and albania.

among those who attended the performance were chu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; nieh jung-chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were mantho bala, leader of the ballet troupe of the albanian opera theatre; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; emin mysliu, albanian vice-minister of construction, who is now on a visit to china; and other albanian comrades in peking.

the artistes from the land of mountain eagle presented more than 20 items of albanian and chinese music, songs and dances. these included the songs "highlanders acclaim comrade hoxha", "long live chairman mao exclamation", "dawn of albania" and "march of the guerrillas" and selections from the ballet "daughter of the highlands" and the modern revolutionary chinese ballet "the red detachment of women". the albanian artistes also sang in chinese "march of the swords" and another chinese historical revolutionary song. as well as some selections from the peking opera "the red lantern" with piano accompaniment.

the items they presented are a eulogy to the fraternal friendship between the chinese and albanian people and a reflection of the militant life and revolutionary spirit of the heroic people of albania. the performance was imbued with revolutionary spirit. it won stormy applause.

at the end of the performance, chu teh, nieh jung-chen, keng piao and other chinese comrades went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes and congratulated them on their success. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms burst out singing the song "true friends" and cheered "enver-mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung-enver".

also attending the performance were: leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including shih shao-hua, sha feng, liao cheng-chih, han tsung-cheng, chen mu-hua, kuo lu, ting kuo-yu, chang pin, wang an-chu, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, yao hsiao-cheng, chen pei-min, kang ke-ching, chou chiu-yeh, ting hsueh-sung, liu hsi-lin and yang chi.

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Delegations of Table Tennis Association of Iraq, Palestine, Syria Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

the delegations of the table tennis associations of iraq, palestine and syria left here for home by air today after attending the inauguration meeting of the asian table ternis union and paying a friendly visit to china.

the iraqi delegation is led by salim al jassar, director general of physical education of the ministry of education, the palestinian delegation by ibrahim balous, director of the palestinian supreme council concerned with youth, and the syrian delegation by rida mohamed isfaham, secretary of the syrian general sports federation.

seeing the delegations off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations sung chung, liang cho-hui, hu li-peng and chao yi-szu and chinese table tennis coaches and players chiu chung-hui, li ho-nan, hsi en-ting, li teh-yang and others.

also present were youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and nazar mahmoud adib, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Comrade Chen Hsi-lien's Speech at Shenyang Rally

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 11, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, at the mass rally held in shenyang city in liaoning province today in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

respected special envoy ieng sary,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

comrades and friends,

at a time when the three peoples of indochina are advancing victoriously in their united struggle, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests are visiting liaoning province shortly after their visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. we are very happy at this. filled with joy, the people of liaoning province and shenyang municipality are gathered here at this grand rally today to warmly welcome the distinguished cambodian guests. on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units and the people in our province, i extend a most enthusiastic welcome to samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests from cambodia.

samdech sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and a great friend of the chinese people, has visited many places in china, and made tremendous contributions to promoting the traditional friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples. samdech sihanouk visited our province in 1958, leaving a very deep impression on the people. and now samdech and madame sihanouk have again come to our province, bringing us the profound friendship of the cambodian people. this is a great honour and encouragement to us, and we feel all the more close to our cambodian guests. we deeply believe that the current visit of samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests will certainly further enhance the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples.

cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk has all along pursued a policy of peace and neutrality, firmly opposed aggression and intervention by u.s. imperialism and bravely and unswervingly fought u.s. imperialism and its running dogs to defend national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity. at the crucial moment when the fate of cambodia was imperilled following the lon nol-sirik matak reactionary coup d'etat on march 18, 1970 stage-managed by foreign forces of aggression,

samdech sihanouk held aloft the glorious banner of defence of national independence, issued the solemn five-point declaration, and founded the national united front of cambodia, the people's armed forces of national liberation and the royal government of national union. he called upon the heroic cambodian people to take up arms and launch a vigorous war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus elevating the cambodian people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism to a new historical stage. furthermore, samdech sihanouk initiated the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, which issued the historic joint declaration and gave birth to the solid united front of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression. samdech sihanouk has not only performed great exploits for the cambodian people, but made outstanding contributions to the united struggle of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression. we deeply admire his fighting spirit of defying brute force and upholding justice.

the national united front of cambodia has grown stronger and stronger in the past two years. the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. have the extensive support of the people at home and enjoy increasingly high prestige abroad. growing from small to big and from weak to strong, the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation have become invincible forces. they have annihilated large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated eight-tenths of the country's territory and seven-tenths of the population, dealing a heavy blow at the "khmerization" plan of u.s. imperialism. the cambodian armymen and people have recently won great, inspiring new victories by mounting a series of attacks on phnom penh and along highway one and liberating large areas in prey veng and soai rieng provinces. pounded by the heroic cambodian armymen and people, the lon nol-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique propped by the u.s. imperialists with bayonets is beset with troubles both at home and abroad. it is plagued with contradictions and is in utter chaos and in its death-bed struggle. with their revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and to win, the cambodian armymen and people have set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over that are fighting against aggression. they have demonstrated to them that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big". we extend warm congratulations to our fraternal cambodian people on their great victories. we salute the heroic cambodian comrades-in-arms and we will learn from them.

distinguished guests, comrades and friends,

the situation is becoming ever more favourable as regards the war of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. however, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are not reconciled to their defeat. in a fresh war escalation recently, u.s. imperialism flagrantly dispatched large numbers of aircraft and warships to carry out wanton bombing and shelling in many areas in the democratic republic of viet nam. with u.s. imperialism acting as the wire-puller, the lon nol-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique in phnom penh dished up a so-called republican draft constitution and staged a farce -- the "national referendum" -- in violation of the national interests of cambodia. however, none of the outrageous military threats and cunning

political frauds by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys can shake the iron will of the long-steeled people of the three indochinese countries in their united resistance to u.s. aggression. cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk has long ago made the solemn declaration: "our people, their national united front of cambodia, their royal government of national union and their army of national liberation are fighting and will fight in a spirit of making no retreat and accepting no compromise until the khmer fatherland is completely liberated from their local, american, saigonese and bangkok oppressors and, together with the fraternal peoples of laos and viet nam, until the american imperialists and their satellites and lackeys are totally swept out of the whole of our indochina." like the people of the whole country, we people of liaoning province firmly support this solemn and just stand. closely united, supporting one another and persisting in people's war, the people of the three indochinese countries will certainly and completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. victory certainly belongs to the heroic people of cambodia exclamation victory certainly belongs to the people of indochina fighting in unity exclamation the people of china and cambodia are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. they have forged a profound militant friendship in the course of their common struggle against imperialism. the struggle of the cambodian people is our struggle. the victory of the cambodian people is our victory. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys." liaoning province is one of the heavy industrial bases of our country. following this teaching of our great leader chairman mao, we, along with the people in the rest of the country, regard it as a glorious bounden duty to support the people of cambodia and the rest of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we reaffirm, at this grand rally, our determination to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and do everything in our power to support the people of cambodia and the rest of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. no matter what form the u.s. imperialist war of aggression may take, we will support the just war of the indochinese peoples to the last day. however tumultuous the storm, we will, as always, unite with the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos, fight by their side, and win victory together exclamation

let us once again extend our warmest welcome and pay the highest tribute to respected cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, to respected special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests exclamation we whole-heartedly wish the heroic cambodian people greater, new victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

the cambodian people are sure to win exclamation the indochinese peoples are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation

long live samdech sihanouk exclamation

long live chairman mao exclamation

Samdech Sihanouk's Speech at Shenyang Rally

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 11, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech delivered by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at the mass rally held in shenyang city in liaoning province today:

your excellency respected mr. marshal hsu,

your excellency respected mr. chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units,

respected madame wang hsuan-mei,

your excellency esteemed mr. ambassador kang mao-chao,

respected madame yang ling,

esteemed mr. chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee,

esteemed messrs. and mesdames vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee,

esteemed messrs. commanders of the units of the glorious chinese people's liberation army stationed in liaoning province,

esteemed messrs. and mesdames members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee,

esteemed messrs. and mesdames members of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee,

dear chinese friends,

first of all, allow me to extend very hearty thanks to his excellency mr. chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, for the splendid speech he has just made, and very sincere thanks to all of you for this grand rally in honour of the national delegation of cambodia which is on an official visit to your great and beautiful province.

as representatives of the khmer people who are waging a resolute armed struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their puppets and for national salvation and the complete liberation of our fatherland, cambodia, we have the honour and pleasure to convey to you the fraternal salute, deep gratitude, warm greetings and best wishes from the khmer people, their national united front, their government of national union, their armed forces of national liberation and their head of state.

dear chinese brothers and sisters,

as head of state of cambodia and a faithful friend of the people's republic of china, i have the honour and pleasure to pay a second official visit to magnificent liaoning province, my last visit being in 1958.

on each of my visits, you give me the greatest honour, accord me a grand welcome and offer me the most enthusiastic, generous and perfectly considerate hospitality.

the reception now being accorded our delegation by the sympathetic and valiant people of shenyang is extremely grand, enthusiastic and marvellous. it is a remarkable demonstration of the great chinese people's affectionate friendship, exceptional esteem and full support for and militant solidarity with their brothers, the khmer people.

for all this, please allow me to express to you our most profound and affectionate gratitude.

please allow me to extend to the valiant, talented and industrious people of shenyang, tantung, and fushun, the cities we have visited in the first few days of our stay in liaoning province, our most admiring congratulations on the very brilliant successes they have achieved in socialist construction under the lofty guidance of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved great leader of the chinese people.

what has particularly impressed me is the enormous development of these cities, their remarkable town planning, the building of a very great number of pretty, modern and large housing blocks with best conditions for workers and their families and, above all, the amazing development of the heavy industry based on a parallel development of science, techniques and technology, and the consequent rise year by year in the mechanization of the methods and means for exploiting the enormous local underground resources and the increasing modernization of factory equipment and production methods and means.

the enormous industrial strength of liaoning province contributes gloriously to the remarkable general development of the people's republic of china. thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao, to his incomparable teaching, to the correct line of the proletarian cultural revolution and to the wisdom and labour of her heroic people, china has in a short time caught up with big "white" powers with most advanced science and technology, as was proved by her mastery of nuclear and space science and technique.

despite its remarkable general development, china very nobly and categorically refuses to join the "club" of big powers. this is because, loyal to the incomparable teaching of chairman mao tsetung at all time, she intends to remain indefectibly in solidarity with the medium and small nations of asia, africa, latin america and also europe which are fighting to win, regain or safeguard their national independence, political independence, economic independence and dignity.

to help this legitimate struggle of the medium and small nations to victory, the people's republic of china does not hesitate to put at the disposal of these nations whenever they desire, a good portion of its own economic

and financial resources and material wealth, and with no strings attached.

to this very noble and generous fulfilment of its internationalist duty by the people's republic of china entirely in conformity with the most respectable principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, your province of liaoning and your city of shenyang contribute an inestimable and effective share.

the indochinese people, the khmer people in particular, know that in the uninterrupted flow of enormous and many-sided material aid from the people's republic of china as fraternal support, many of the very precious heavy and light industrial products are from liaoning and its cities, shenyang in particular.

that is why i can say without any flattery that your liaoning province and your shenyang city truly have an important part in the victories in the struggle of the indochinese people and of our khmer people in particular. i seize this happy occasion to pay you high tribute and convey to you the most vivid expression of gratitude of our national united front of cambodia, our royal government of national union of cambodia and our people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia.

esteemed chinese friends,

his excellency mr. chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, in his excellent speech, very warmly congratulated our khmer people on the great victories they had won on the battlefield on many occasions during a little over two years of struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their puppets of phnom penh, saigon and bangkok.

last month (april) and this month (may) have witnessed the youthful people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, sister army of the very glorious, heroic and victorious people's liberation army of the people's republic of china, won victories of extreme importance strategically, those on the strategic highway one (phnom penh-saigon) in particular, with the destruction of nine garrisons and bases of the army of the traitor and puppet lon nol, liberation of four strategic cities (kompong trabek, chipou, prasaut, bavet), and the enlargement of the liberated zone by the inclusion of almost two entire provinces (svay rieng and prey veng), liberated after this victory of our people's forces on highway one. another very important victory was won recently by the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia over the combined forces of the pro-u.s. puppet lon nol and nguyen van thieu (saigon) in the rich maritime province of kampot (south-west). the biggest military base of the saigon army "occupying" cambodia by order of u.s. president (richard nixon) was completely destroyed in the strategic city of kompong trach (to the cambodia-south viet nam frontier). the battle lasted more than two months, during which our people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia routed a mixed division (infantry, artillery and tanks) of the saigon army which admitted having lost more tha 400 lives and more than 50 tanks, not counting the numerous pieces of its heavy artillery. our city of kompong trach was thus liberated.

some days ago, two other enemy bases were destroyed and the two cities of tonk meas and tani, in the same province of kampot liberated by our people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia. in short, our people have to date liberated more than 80 per cent of the national territory. to add to the previous victories, our people's forces last saturday obtained resounding successes, bombarding the heart of phnom penh (last hide-out of the lon nol-son ngoc thanh clique, henchmen of u.s. imperialism) and, following this severe bombardment, launching a lightning attack of the ground forces on several quarters of the capital. the result of this artillery bombardment and attack is as follows: hundreds of "lonnolese" killed and wounded, some of their army and police posts destroyed, 30 luxurious villas on fire or damaged (including two villas inhabited by u.s. "diplomats"), a motor-fuel sales centre (caltex, a u.s. company) ablaze with the entire oil depot exploded, several wagons and a locomotive destroyed at phnom penh railway station, a hangar of the pochentong airport of the capital completely destroyed with airplanes on it, and light industrial factories damaged.

all these victories of the khmer people are also the victories of the great, fraternal chinese people, for china is our vast, powerful and reliable rear area and our national united front, royal government of national union and people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have since their founding been receiving and will always receive the most resolute, powerful and effective all-round support and many-sided and most generous aid from the people's republic of china, her very brilliant leader, her glorious communist party, her remarkable government and her heroic people.

our victories are all the more praise worthy because they have been won not only in the face of considerable units of asian mercenaries amply paid for and heavily armed and equipped by u.s. imperialism, but also under a hail of shots, the most lethal bombs and poisonous material the super-powerful u.s. air force rains incessantly on the three indochinese peoples.

it is to the credit and glory of the three peoples to resist ever more victoriously this incessant and arch-criminal escalation of the air war of genocide of u.s. imperialism under the supreme command of mr. richard nixon while hitler's german army and the japanese imperial army had to admit their defeat, during the second world war, after having received u.s. bombs three times less heavy and one hundred times less lethal.

the teaching of the very respected and beloved chairman mao is extremely correct: in such a war, it is not things but people that are the decisive factor of victory, people who are heroic and have the faith, that is to say, the conviction of defending a just cause.

that is the explanation of the irresistible advance of the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples toward an inevitable victory. richard nixon thinks that he can prevent such a victory by throwing in all the u.s. air force and navy, "the most powerful in the world and at all times", against our three peoples and, in particular, against the democratic republic of viet nam which he wants to "reduce to ashes" and "send to the stone age". but the d.r.v.n., supremely heroic, will demonstrate to

nixon and the world that all her cities, ports, factories, airports, bridges, roads and railways can be destroyed, but the vietnamese people will never die and will certainly have the final say. fighting side by side with their brothers, the khmer and lao peoples, they will certainly defeat nixon and u.s. imperialism and will sooner or later drive the latter completely off the sacred soil of indochina.

having rid themselves of french colonialism, the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples do not, nor will they, allow u.s. imperialism, or the reviving japanese imperialism or another imperialism to establish itself on their soil.

if u.s. president richard nixon persists in carrying on his war of aggression in indochina, in spite of the fact that his cunning policy of "vietnamization", "khmerization" and "laotianization" of that war is today a total fiasco as is fully demonstrated to the world by the collapse of entire sections of the puppet armies of saigon, phnom penh and vientiane in the face of current offensives by indochinese people's forces, he does it because he knows that our three peoples, the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples, are fighting not only for their own liberation but also to contribute to liberating asia, africa and latin america from the menace, exploitation, aggression and neo-colonization of u.s. imperialism and other imperialisms.

united as one now and always, the chinese, khmer, vietnamese, lao and korean peoples will show the world that they will be perfectly able in the near future to definitely drive u.s. imperialism out of the region of asia where they live, even though u.s. imperialism is the most powerful, the richest, the most obstinate and cruel imperialism of all time.

and if sato and his clique should revive aggressive japanese militarism and set it against the rest of our asia, we, the five peoples of china, khmer, korea, viet nam and laos, will give them blow for blow and send them back to their japanese island.

taiwan will surely be returned to her motherland, the people's republic of china exclamation

phnom penh, saigon and vientiane will surely be liberated exclamation

south viet nam and the southern part of korea will surely be liberated exclamation

the reunification of viet nam and korea will surely be realized exclamation

it is with this conviction that i ask you for the permission to end my speech, while expressing once again our most profound gratitude to the prestigious liaoning province and the magnificent shenyang city, and fervently wish them constantly mounting prosperity and development in all fields of socialist construction for the greatest glory of the people's republic of china.

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Anshan

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 12, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk today visited anshan, china's major steel centre in the northeast. they were accompanied on the visit by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife; and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. in their company was also ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia. more than 100,000 revolutionary people in anshan turned out in the rain to give the distinguished cambodian guests a rousing welcome at the railway station.

on their departure from shenyang this morning, samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee including tseng shao-shan, li po-chiu, yang chun-fu, wang tsung-chou, chiang yung-hui, tang tzu-an, teng yueh, yang ti, chang hai-tang, yang chi, liu sheng-tien, wei feng-ying, tsui hsiu-fan, li tao-chin, li chih-wen, chu wei-jen, li su-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu as well as more than 10,000 people in shenyang.

today, anshan was permeated with a warm atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian people. numerous red flags and huge slogans of welcome hung along the route from the railway station to the guest house. workers, commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, government functionaries and students flocked to the railway station and streets in the rain to welcome the distinguished guests.

the special train carrying the distinguished cambodian guests pulled in at 11:30 a.m. shua ching-chuan, chairman of the anshan municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed there, including peng chung-tao, tseng yang-ching and wei ping-kuei warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. children presented bouquets to samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary.

samdech and madame sihanouk then drove to the guesthouse in open cars. along the route welcomers waved national flags of china and cambodia, danced and sang songs to warmly welcome the distinguished cambodian guests. when samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests arrived in the guesthouse, there was a scene of jubilation on the shengli square confronting the guesthouse. thousands of gaily dressed people waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, danced and sang songs to warmly hail the great victories the cambodian

people and other indochinese people won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. samdech and madame sihanouk cordially waved to the cheering crowds.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit.

the anshan municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests. shua ching-chuan and samdech sihanouk spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian people would develop with each passing day and be everlasting.

Samdech Sihanouk in Anshan

(NCNA-English Anshan, May 12, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests this afternoon visited china's biggest iron and steel complex -- the anshan iron and steel company -- and the ansnan transforming station. they were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and shua ching-chuan, chairman of the anshan municipal revolutionary committee.

in high spirits, samdech and madame sihanouk and other guests watched the tapping of iron from the no. 11 blast furnace at four p.m. a leading member of the iron smelting plant revolutionary committee told the guests how the big furnace, completely designed and built by chinese workers and technicians, worked. samdech sihanouk said in praise: it is a victory for your conscientious efforts to carry out chairman mao's instructions that this big blast furnace was completed and put into operation. your achievements are powerful support and encouragement for the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chairman of the plant revolutionary committee said that the whole plant was determined to produce more iron in support of the people of cambodia and other countries of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

this afternoon the distinguished guests saw a performance of free live-line operation on ultra-high-voltage transmission lines at the anshan transforming station. cheng tai-yu, an engineer who had evolved the new method of free live-wire operation together with the workers, told the distinguished guests how they had applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in evolving the method. the distinguisned guests watched young workers on pylons dozens of metres nigh changing porcelain insulators on ultra-high tension live lines. after the performance, samdech sihanouk warmly shook hands with the workers and congratulated them on their success.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Badminton Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

the badminton association of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the canadian badminton team led by rolf patterson.

among the guests were r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, mrs. collins, and other canadian embassy officials.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, kuo lei, cheng chi-hung and hsieh chi-mei, and chinese badminton coaches and players.

in their speeches, vice-president kuo lei of the host association and rolf patterson declared that the exchange of visits of badminton teams will help promote understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of both countries. they toasted the constant growth of this friendship.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo Meets with and Fetes Dutch Film Director and French Film Worker

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and comrade yu li-chun today met with and feted internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were ti fu-tsai, lin chen, ting chiao, wu meng-pin and yeh shih-chun, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned.

INDONESIA

Delegation of PKI Central Committee Denounces US Escalation of Aggressive War in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia (pki) issued a statement on april 25 strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism for escalating the war of aggression against viet nam. the statement under the title "the vietnamese people will win exclamation" was signed by jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation.

the statement says: "recently u.s. imperialism has again taken the adventurous road of re-escalating the war in vietnam. it concentrated unprecedented massive air and naval forces in and around indochina, sent out scores of bombers, including b-52 strategic bombers, to savagely raid the densely populated territories of the democratic republic of vietnam, including hanoi and haiphong, and the liberated areas of south vietnam. this is a monstrous crime of the nixon administration against the people of vietnam and the whole world.

"the indonesian communists and revolutionary people most vehemently denounce this blatant and brutal u.s. intensification of its aggressive war in vietnam.

"the central committee of the national liberation front of south vietnam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam; and the central committee of the vietnam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of vietnam, have respectively on 15th and 16th of april, 1972, issued an appeal to the armed forces and people of vietnam to defeat the enemy, seize bigger victories in the sacred struggle for liberating the south, defending the north and for the reunification of the whole country.

"the indonesian communists and revolutionary people wholeheartedly support these just and militant appeals.

"the appeals are a manifestation of the invincible and steel-like determination and will of the entire vietnamese people to carry out the sacred will of president ho chi minh, to carry on the liberation war until the last american aggressor troop is withdrawn from vietnam, until the collapse of the entire set-up of the saigon puppet administration, and until national salvation is achieved."

the statement says, "the 'vietnamization' program of the nixon administration is a policy of prolonging the war and for continued u.s. domination in south vietnam. this shows the reactionary and aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism. u.s. massive bombings of the northern as well as the southern part of vietnam -- after the stunning defeats of the saigon puppet troops in the south -- demonstrate to the whole world that the 'nixon doctrine' of 'letting asians fight asians' has met with utter bankruptcy exclamation"

the statement continues: "the situation in vietnam and the entire indochinese peninsula is excellent. holding high the banner of struggle of the summit meeting

of the three indochinese peoples, the peoples' armed forces of indochina are coordinating their struggle and dealing heavy blows upon the u.s. aggressor troops and their puppets. the courageous struggle of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples against the barbarous aggression of u.s. imperialism is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the struggles of other southeast asian peoples, including the armed struggle of the indonesian people.

"the indonesian communists and revolutionary people are convinced that no matter what tactics u.s. imperialism may resort to, its doom is inevitable. there is no other way out for u.s. imperialism than to accept the just solution of the vietnam problem as pointed out in the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam, or to face an ignominious defeat exclamation

"the vietnamese people will win exclamation

"u.s. imperialism will be defeated exclamation"

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party Activists Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

a 12-member delegation of activists of the japanese socialist party headed by hisao ishino arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

meeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of the host association and other organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chi pao-shu, tuan yun, cheng chih-mai, chen kang, wang hsiao-hsien and wang yin.

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Japanese Komeito (Komei Party) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome all members of the second delegation to china of the japanese komeito (komei party). leader of the delegation is bunzo ninomiya, vice-chairman of the komeito central committee; and deputy leader is naoniko okubo, deputy general secretary of the komeito central committee.

in his speech at the banquet, wang kuo-chuan said: with the support of the japanese people and the approval and assistance of friendly personages of various circles, our komeito friends have in the past year done much useful work in opposing the policy of hostility towards china obstinately pushed by the japanese reactionaries and in promoting the mass movement for china-japan friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

wang kuo-chuan pointed out: in defiance of the strong condemnation by public opinion and the opposition of the people, the japanese reactionaries, while stepping up reviving japanese militarism, are pushing the policy of hostility towards china with intensified efforts, in its attempt to lead japan again onto the road of aggression and expansion. wang kuo-chuan strongly condemned the reactionary sato government which connived with and shielded a handful of japanese rightists engaged in repeated anti-china provocations in tokyo recently.

wang kuo-chuan said: the people of china and japan have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle. he expressed the conviction that the current friendly visit to china by the second komeito delegation will certainly make new contributions to the common struggle for the promotion of china-japan friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

in his speech, bunzo ninomiya said: for the purpose of restoring diplomatic relations between japan and china, the most important objective in diplomatic work in the first half of the seventies, we reaffirm: (1) the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legitimate government representing china. (2) taiwan is a province of china and an inalienable part of the chinese territory. (3) the "japan-chiang treaty" is illegal, null and void from the outset and must be abrogated. we uphold and demand that the u.s. armed forces must withdraw from taiwan and the taiwan straits area at the earliest date.

bunzo ninomiya said: of late, a handful of japanese rightists repeatedly carried out unscrupulous provocations against the chinese liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office in japan. we are strongly indignant at this. we are determined to smash their plot and struggle for japan-china friendship.

present at the banquet were lin chiao-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, liu hsi-lin, chen lo-chien, wang yun, lin po, chin li, chin su-cheng, chen kang, li meng-ching, ting min, hsu tsung-mao, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu and shan ta-chi.

When the delegation arrived here this morning, it was greeted at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi and others.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

A mauritanian government trade delegation led by ahmedou ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transport of the islamic republic of mauritania, arrived here from kwangchow by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

Members of the delegation are: mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china; sidi ahmed ould taya, director of the chamber of commerce of industry and agriculture of the islamic republic of mauritania; mohamed sidya ould bah, director of the kaedi meat refrigeration and processing company of mauritania; and ibrahima diagana, customs inspector of nouadhibou.

The delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister of communications pan yu-hung and leading members of departments concerned ho ying, hsi yeh-sheng, wang yu-cheng, chao chu, chu chien-pai, chao li-hsiang and li yung-ting, and more than 2,000 people in the chinese capital.

Also present was keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

Almamy youssouf ly, first secretary of the mauritanian embassy in peking, and his wife, were at the airport.

Peking airport today flew the national flags of mauritania and china. When minister abdallah and the other distinguished guests went round to meet the welcoming crowds, young people waved bouquets and colourful streamers, dancing and singing. The airport resounded with cheers: "firmly support the mauritanian government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people and china and mauritania exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" minister abdallah and other distinguished guests waved greetings to the welcomers.

on their departure from kwangchow this morning, the distinguished mauritanian guests were seen off at the airport by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chen hsu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and pai ping, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished guests arrived in kwangchow on may 10. before leaving for peking, they visited china's 1972 spring export commodities fair and the site of the national institute of peasant movement which chairman mao founded in 1920's.

Peking Banquet Warmly Welcomes Mauritanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the mauritanian government trade delegation led by ahmedou ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transport of the islamic republic of mauritania.

among the guests were:

keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

almamy youssouf ly, first secretary of the mauritanian embassy here.

present were pan yu-hung, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chou chuen, hsi yeh-sheng, wang yu-cheng, chao chu, chu chien-pai, chao li-hsiang and li yung-ting.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister ahmedou ould abdallah made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the two countries and peoples of china and mauritania.

pai hsiang-kuo said: under the leadership of president moktar ould daddah, the mauritanian people have made untiring efforts and accomplished outstanding achievements in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop national economy and culture. in international affairs, the mauritanian government has contributed to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism by pursuing a non-alignment policy, persisting in opposing imperialism and colonialism and supporting the national liberation movements.

the people of china and mauritania have always sympathized with and supported each other and fostered a profound militant friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism, he said. the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have been constantly developed and strengthened since we established diplomatic relations, he added.

minister pai hsiang-kuo expressed the conviction that the visit to china by the mauritanian government trade delegation led by minister ahmedou ould abdallah would contribute to furthering the friendly relations and cooperation and trade relations between the two countries.

in reply, minister ahmedou ould abdallah conveyed to the chinese people and chairman mao the fraternal greetings of the mauritanian people and president moktar ould daddah.

he said: under the guidance of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people, relying on themselves and overcoming obstacles laid by overt and covert enemies in their way, have made brilliant achievements in economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. we regard these achievements as our own. we wish them still greater success. in the international sphere, the chinese people and government are the sincere friends and comrades-in-arms of all peoples struggling for national liberation and defence of state sovereignty.

minister abdallah declared: our two peoples and governments have supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and hegemony. during the current visit, we seek to further expand commercial and economic exchanges between our two countries. i am convinced that, owing to the sincere friendship that exists between us and our common effort, we will be able to achieve the desired results.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Sino-Mongolian 1972 Protocol on Mutual Supply of Goods Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of mongolia signed a protocol in peking today on mutual supply of goods in 1972.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and d. tserensamga, leader of the mongolian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the ceremony on the mongolian side were: mongolian ambassador to china s. sosorbaram and all the members of the mongolian government trade delegation.

present on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, kao lu, cheng to-pin and hsu chien-kuo.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Medical Workers Leave Lagos

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

chinese medical workers hsin yu-ling and two others left lagos on may 10 after a friendly visit to nigeria, according to a report from the nigerian capital.

they arrived in nigeria on april 25 at the invitation of the nigerian medical association. they attended the association's annual conference and made a friendly tour of the country. they read at the conference two academic papers on "acupuncture anesthesia" and "the early detection of carcinoma of the esophagus" and showed a chinese film on acupuncture anesthesia, which were warmly welcomed by the delegates of the conference and the entire nigerian medical circles.

during their stay in nigeria, the chinese medical workers met responsible members of the nigerian federal ministry for health and exchanged experiences with nigerian doctors. these contacts promoted the friendship between the medical circles of the two countries. they also visited facilities for medical education as well as medical and health services. during the visit they were accorded a warm and friendly reception.

chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang gave a reception and several dinners for the visiting chinese medical workers.

jose williams, president, and other responsible members, of the nigerian medical association saw off the chinese medical workers at the lagos airport on their departure. the chinese ambassador was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Men's Basketball Team in Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 11, 1972)

the korean men's basketball team left here for peking by air this evening at the end of its friendly visit to hunan province. the leader of the team is kwon sok ki, secretary general of the basketball association of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the deputy leader kim ji son, director of the pyongyang municipal physical culture and sports commission.

the korean comrades-in-arms flew here from shanghai on may 4 and were honoured the next evening at a banquet given by the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission.

the host commission held a welcoming ceremony in the provincial indoor stadium on the evening of may 6.

the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the guest team and the hunan provincial team. the korean team played another friendly match with the honan provincial team on the evening of the 8th.

pu chan-ya, yang ta-yi, li chen-chun and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with kwon sok ki and kim ji son, and watched the excellent friendly matches with them.

the korean comrades-in-arms toured chairman mao's home village shaoshan in the province. in changsha, the provincial capital, they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party at chingshuitang and the hunan institute for self-study -- places where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Li Teh-sheng Meets with Delegation of Patriotic Detachments of Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with major general paul marinescu, chief of staff of patriotic detachments of the central committee of the communist party of romania and the members of the delegation of the patriotic detachments of romania he is leading.

members of the delegation attending the meeting were comrades constantin arseni, petru mihai and constantin zamfir.

after the meeting, comrade li teh-sheng gave a dinner in honour of the romanian comrades.

present at the meeting and dinner were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and col. virgiliu gheorgniu, military attache, of the romanian embassy here.

also present were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; and leading members of chinese departments concerned chin yu-feng, pan yung-ti and chu kai-yin, as well as representatives of peking militia.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Specialist Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1972)

ernst a.h. friedheim, swiss specialist in schistosomiasis and filariasis, left here by air on may 10 for a tour of southern china before going home.

the guest was seen off at the airport by pi hsueh-chien, a leading member of a chinese organization.

CHINA AND UN

Chou Hua-min's Speech on Suez Canal at UNCTAD Plenary Meeting

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 10, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) and vice-minister of foreign trade, spoke on the "economic effects of the closure of the suez canal" at the plenary meeting of the unctad on may 8. his speech reads as follows:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

many representatives have spoken on the economic effects of the closure of the suez canal. the delegation of the people's republic of china now wishes to state the following:

1. the suez canal was built by the egyptian working people with sweat and blood. it once played a positive role in channelling international trade and developing the economy of egypt and other countries. the closure of the canal has caused great losses to the economy of egypt and many other countries. for this, we express our deep sympathy.

2. the closure of the suez canal is linked with the occupation of arab territories by israel. it is, therefore, a consequence of the naked armed aggression carried out by the israeli zionists with the support of u.s. imperialism. at present, while israel brazenly occupies large tracts of arab territories, the two superpowers are contending and at the same time colluding with each other in the middle east, engaging in dirty political deals. this is the root cause of why the problem of the reopening of the suez canal remains unsettled for such a long time.

3. we strongly condemn israeli zionism for its aggression against palestine and other arab countries. we resolutely support the palestinian people in their just struggle to return to their homeland and to regain their legitimate right to national survival. we resolutely support egypt, syria and other arab countries and their people in their just struggle to recover their lost territories. this just struggle of theirs and the settlement of the question of the suez canal constitute an indivisible whole. the question of the suez canal cannot be really solved until israel withdraws from all the arab territories under its occupation, the national rights of the palestinian people are restored and the one or two superpowers stop their aggression and intervention in the middle east.

4. the chinese delegation will vote for the draft resolution submitted by indonesia on behalf of the group of 77. however, we have reservations with regard to this draft resolution and the united nations security council resolution 242 as referred to in the draft. this is because: (1) they have failed to condemn the israeli zionists backed by u.s. imperialism for their aggression against various arab countries; (2) they have failed to point out that the legitimate national rights should be restored to the palestinian people. nevertheless, the chinese delegation supports this draft resolution.

that is all. thank you, mr. president.

WAR IN VIETNAM

Aircraft of US Imperialism Raid Chinese Economic Mission in Vietnam with Rocket

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 11, 1972)

large numbers of aircraft dispatched by u.s. imperialism wantonly bombed and strafed hanoi yesterday morning, flagrantly hitting the compound of the office of the chinese economic mission in viet nam with a rocket. a building of the mission was seriously damaged and part of the furniture and other things inside were destroyed. many civilian houses neighbouring the mission were also seriously damaged.

this is another provocation against the chinese people by u.s. imperialism after its successive raids on the chinese merchant ships anchored off the port of viet nam on may 6, 7 and 8.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 24, 1972

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

The No. 1 Person Must Grasp the Study of the "Squad" Well

- Party committees at various levels of the Artillery Units of the Nanking Military Command, by conscientiously reading and studying, have raised the awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, given an impetus to the penetrating development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement in the units and strengthened their construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 11, 1972)

(JMJP dispatch) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Leaders must march ahead of the movement, and not lag behind it," Party organizations at various levels of the Artillery Units of the Nanking Military Command, in the course of conscientious reading and study, by letting the No. 1 persons grasp firmly and well the study of the "squad members," have enabled the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement to continue to develop in depth, and given an impetus to the victorious progress of various work of the units along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of the Artillery Units of the Nanking Military Command has organized a reading class for No. 1 persons of Party committees from the regimental level upward and for serious reading of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the philosophical writings of Chairman Mao. After the return of the No. 1 persons to their units, some have been able to lead the "squads" in their conscientious and diligent study well. Some, however, have not been able to set an example by their actions or set the pace in study, and because of that no prevailing practice of reading has taken shape among the "squad

members." Consequently in the criticism and repudiation of the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some have been able to differentiate between right and wrong with reference to reality, but some have been unable to distinguish between materialism and idealism.

These two different situations received serious attention from the Party committee of the Artillery Units. They realized that the key to whether the leadership cadres of a Party committee were able to persevere in study lay with the No. 1 person. Thereupon the Party committee of the Artillery Units organized the No. 1 persons of Party committees from the regimental level upward to study over again the theses of Marx and Lenin on reading and study, as well as such teachings of Chairman Mao as "Cadres should be taught to have some understanding of Marxism-Leninism; it would be still better if they understand more. That is to say, they should practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism," and in conjunction with recollections of the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, criticize deeply the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of sabotaging the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This enabled everybody to realize profoundly the teaching that cadres should practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism was historically the fundamental question in the struggle between the two lines.

Leadership cadres must maintain serious reading and study and master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, for it is a fundamental matter of great importance in Party committee and the development of the units. Whether or not the No. 1 person grasped well the study of the "squad members" of the Party committee was not just an ordinary question of work method or work style, but a question of principle of great importance concerning what line was being implemented.

After understanding was raised, the No. 1 persons of Party committees at various levels have all regarded the study of leadership cadres as a matter of prime importance to grasp, and regardless of how heavy the task, how pressing the time, or how heavy the pressure of work, they have all with the greatest determination maintained grasping the study of the "squad members" well. Their principal methods are as follow:

1. Grasp orientation with reference to actual struggle, bring the key point of reading onto solving the question of line, devote some energy to strengthening the concept of class struggle.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." The No. 1 persons of Party committees at various levels of the Artillery Units of the Nanking Military Command, while grasping the study of the squad members, have with reference to actual struggle paid greater attention to the reality of line struggle, brought the key point of reading onto solving the question of line and the question of strengthening the concept of line struggle. The secretary of the Party committee of the Artillery Units has maintained grasping the correct orientation of the "squad members" in reading and studying. At the beginning some

of the comrades of the Party committee did not understand sufficiently the viewpoint that the line determined everything. He therefore conscientiously read with everybody such works as "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France," and "The State and Revolution" of Marx, Engels and Lenin, as well as Chairman Mao's "Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?", "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains" and "A Single Spark Can Start A Prairie Fire," studied Stalin's thesis "It is necessary to make the line of the Party correct, enable the masses to understand the correctness of the line of the Party and actively support this line," criticized and repudiated the reactionary concept of the so-called "political power means everything" propagated in a big way by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

By reflecting on the history of the international communist movement and the Chinese revolution they were able to understand that Marx and Engels had predicted more than a hundred years ago the certain destruction of capitalism and the sure triumph of communism, and it was not because they had political power but because they used dialectical materialism and historical materialism to analyze the rules of capitalist development to obtain their scientific forecast. The reason why the October Revolution was able to win a mighty victory and to found the first socialist country of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the history of mankind, was because of the firm implementation of the Marxist line laid down by Lenin by the people under the leadership of the Bolshevist party. Because of the revisionist line stubbornly pushed by the renegade clique of Khrushchev and Brezhnev, a total capitalist restoration eventually took place in the first socialist country and it developed into a socialist imperialist power.

The democratic revolution and socialist revolution of our country, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, have also overcome numerous interferences and sabotage by opportunist lines before growing from smallness to bigness and from weakness to strength, and won the great victory of seizing political power by force of arms and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type talked of political power divorced from the line. They frantically pushed the bourgeois "political power is everything theory" which in substance was but an effort to drug the mind of the people and weaken their militancy, cause our political power to be divorced from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so as to make it possible for them to push their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, usurp the supreme power of the Party and the state and bring about capitalist restoration.

Some of the comrades said, "The history of our Party has dialectically proved the brilliant judgment of Chairman Mao on the correctness of line determines everything. If the line of the Party is correct we can have everything. If we have no men and guns, we can get men and guns. If we have no base, we can find one, and if we have no political power, we can seize political power. If the line is not correct, the proletariat will not be able to seize political power, and even if they were to gain it, they would only lose it in the end." By means of the study everybody unanimously realized that line determines everything.

The basic line throughout the historical period of socialism laid down for us by Chairman Mao is a lighthouse lighting up our various tasks. If our various tasks become separated from it, they will result in mistakes of the Right or the "Left." To continue revolution under the leadership of the proletariat, no matter how complicated or vexing our work might be, the most important thing is "to remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day" on the question of line, continue to strengthen the concept of line struggle, consciously follow the correct line of the Party, and always place Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the primary position. Only by grasping study, grasping the fundamental, grasping orientation and grasping the guideline of line with reference to the reality of line struggle in this way could we be able to appreciate truly the spiritual essence of Marxism.

2. Regularly analyze the situation and grasp ideology, raise diligently the level of ideology, and lay a solid ideological foundation for implementing the correct line.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles," the Party committees at various levels of the Artillery Units of the Nanking Military Command have regularly used the method of analyzing the situation in study to grasp well the study of the "squad members." Since last year, the core group of the Party committee of the Artillery Units has in succession held six analyses on the condition of its own study.

Formerly the members of the Party committee of a certain division were very zealous in their reading, but when some of the comrades in the criticism of revisionism discovered that there was no marked improvement in their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, they slackened up on their reading. At that time, the No. 1 person of this division organized the members of the Party committee core group to carry out a serious analysis on the condition of study, and realized that the mentality of "whether reading more or reading less, we would still be hoodwinked" was the main ideological obstacle affecting the maintenance of serious reading by the leadership cadres. Thereupon they studied over again with everybody Lenin's thesis "He who is afraid to make the effort will have no means of discovering the truth," as well as Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. This form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level" and realized that Marxism was produced and developed over a long revolutionary struggle, and in order to truly master Marxism it would also be necessary to maintain repeated study and practice in the long revolutionary struggle. To dig a well with a single turn of the spade or to get to heaven by taking just a single step could only be out and out idealist fantasy and could never be done. After reading several books and learning a bit about things, to think of changing all at once one's own theoretical level and environment not suited to actual struggle is also contrary to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge.

All also recollected how, when they formerly criticized and repudiated the idealism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, indignant they

were at a loss for reasons even though they were filled with adequate righteousness, and when they took part in the criticism again after reading several books, they were better armed and there was a marked improvement in the standard of their criticism and repudiation. They further realized that not having read the works of Marx and Lenin they could not help being duped, but after reading the works of Marx and Lenin the chances of their being hoodwinked would be lessened. The slower the improvement in their ability to differentiate the two lines the more they should make the determination to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. They must bear that firmly in their mind and persevere. In that way they would certainly progress from knowing little to knowing more, and from being unable to improve their ability to distinguish right from wrong to being able to gradually improve it. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "It is not difficult to cross the threshold and it is also possible to deep."

By means of the analysis, the thinking of everybody was corrected, their zeal for reading became greater, and an impetus was effectively given to the study of the leadership cadre from the regimental level upward in the division.

3. Grasp attitude in conjunction with mastering difficult points, promote the spirit of honesty and modesty, respectfully take others for teachers and be their pupils.

In the course of maintaining reading, for a time when they came upon a part they found difficult to understand, some of the leadership cadres would "skip over" it. In view of this practice, the Party committees at various levels made a study and found that apart from the dread of trouble in study and lack of spirit for diligent study, the reason that gave rise to this problem was also the inability to put aside their pretensions and unwillingness to take the initiative in asking for help from the comrades around them and from those below. Therefore, in conjunction with mastering of difficult points, they organized the "squad members" to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Knowledge is a matter of science, in which no dishonesty or conceit whatsoever is permissible. What is required is definitely the reverse--honesty and modesty" and they realized that "skipping over" points that were difficult to understand was the style of not being honest and modest in study. If that was permitted to develop they would not be able to truly grasp the theory of Marxism, or maintain the correct orientation in the struggle between the two lines, or struggle firmly against revisionism of various forms and shapes. After understanding this problem, the No. 1 persons of Party committees at various levels personally led the "squad members," promoted the spirit of honesty and modesty, and upon coming across things they did not know, respectfully asked others to be their teachers and acted as their pupils until they gained thorough knowledge.

Divisional commander Wang Ch'ang, when reading the philosophical work "Anti-Dühring," could not understand the following passage:

"Mankind therefore finds itself faced with a contradiction: on the one hand, it has to gain an exhaustive knowledge of the world system in all its interrelations; and on the other hand, because of the nature of men and of the world system, this task can never be completely fulfilled. But this contradiction lies not only in the nature of the two factors--the world, and man--it is also the main lever of all intellectual advance, and finds its solution continuously, day by day, in the endless progressive evolution of humanity, just as for example mathematical problems find their solution in an infinite series or continued factions."

What should he do? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching he modestly sought the advice of those around him as well as those below him, and finally understood that these words of Engels, written when he was criticizing and repudiating the charlatan Dühring and his daydream of setting up a fallacious philosophical system of "ultimate truth," were in exposition of the Marxist theory of knowledge concerning limited and unlimited dialectics. It meant that mankind could learn from the progressive evolution of humanity, but such knowledge could only be brought about through the concrete knowledge of the people one by one, and the knowledge of each individual was affected by conditional limitations and was therefore limited.

Because of that, to try to establish at a certain period in the progressive evolution of humanity the so-called "ultimate truth" is impossible. The practice of mankind requires a complete grasp of the interrelations of the objective world, but every generation and every individual cannot know completely, and this contradiction impels the people to keep on practicing and keep on knowing. It enables them from knowing little to knowing more in the objective world of knowledge to gradually approach the confusing and complex material world of limitless development which is never ending.

After having understood this line of reasoning, he was able theoretically to criticize and repudiate more profoundly the "theory of fulfillment once and for all" and the reactionary "agnosticism" pushed by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type.

4. Make in-depth investigation and study and grasp style of study, insist on linking theory with reality, and solidly carry out construction of the units and various work well.

Lien Chia-kuei, the political commissar of a certain regiment, and Chiang Sheng, the regimental commander, have grasped well in close conjunction with investigation and study the style of study of linking up theory with reality of the "squad members." Closely centering on problems in line, they have made investigation and study, and used the difficult points of investigation and study as main points for the reading and study of the leadership cadres.

Ma Chia-an, director of the Political Office, in helping the company units solve problems existing in the promoting, equipping and training of

basic level cadres, spent three months' time going together with departmental cadres deep into the companies and the squads, studied over 200 leaders and deputy squad leaders as well as more than 100 nominees for promotion from twelve basic level Party branches, held more than 60 forums with various types of personnel, called on more than 490 cadres and fighters for talks, familiarized himself with the fundamental conditions of the squad leader rank in the whole regiment, as well as problems existing in the promoting and training of hardcore elements in Party branches, and in the light of the problems, conscientiously read the teachings of Marx and Lenin as well as the great teachings of Chairman Mao on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. He proposed to the Party committee to hold three terms of a study class for the leaders and deputy squad leaders, which enabled the ideological level of the squad leader rank in the whole regiment to be greatly improved and effectively stimulated company construction.

Firmly maintaining the concept of practice first, the No. 1 persons of Party committees at various levels of the Artillery Units in the Nanking Military Command have personally gone deep into the basic level, carried out investigation and study, gathered first-hand information and repeatedly grasped the style of linking theory with practice in investigation and study. Last year, they examined three times one by one the study of leadership cadres from the regimental level upward, and upon discovering problems helped to solve them in time. Upon discovering good experiences summed them up and popularized them in time. Upon discovering typical examples propagated them in time, and by calling upon everybody to study them, an impetus was effectively given to the continuing development of the study movement.

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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Party Committee of Wu-la-te Center-Rear Joint Banner, Inner Mongolia, Conscientiously Carries Out Democratic Centralism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1972)

(NCNA Huhehot, May 12, 1972) In the past year since its establishment, the CCP Committee of Wu-la-te Center-Rear Joint Banner, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, has taken the implementation of democratic centralism as a major concern in the building of the Party committee in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must build a centralized, unified Party." It fully develops democracy and conscientiously applies Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in concentrating the correct opinions of its members, thereby highly arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of its members, strengthening the revolutionary unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee and consolidating the Party's unified leadership.

Members of the CCP Committee of Wu-la-te Center-Rear Joint Banner hail from all corners of the country. Some of them have been transferred recently from other localities so that they are not very familiar with the local conditions. Others are new cadres promoted from the lower levels and they are inexperienced in leadership work.

For this reason, two situations occurred when the Party committee was set up. One was that when the Party committee met, its members did not study sufficiently fully the problems to be discussed and some comrades were not used to opening their minds and airing their views but just waited for the secretary to make a decision. The other was that "authority was centralized in dealing with major problems but was not decentralized in dealing with minor problems," and all matters, important ones and trifling ones alike, were brought up for discussion by the Party committee, so that the Party committee had to hold many meetings and deal with many tasks and its work was without any focal point.

The secretary of the Party committee of this banner repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings while bearing these situations in mind. He came to realize that within the Party committee, whether democracy was developed to the full and the collective leadership was upheld or the words of one man were taken as final was an expression of the struggle between the two lines in Party building. He also realized that the chief reason why the principle of democratic centralism had not been implemented very well within the Party committee was that the pernicious influence spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had not been totally wiped out. Accordingly, he organized members of the Party committee to sum up the experience of carrying out the Party's principle of democratic centralism and further strengthening the building of the Party committee and to carry out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that they learned an impressive lesson on the conscientious implementation of the Party's principle of democratic centralism.

In the light of these two different views, the Party committee organized all to study the Party's general line of socialist construction, to study the series of Chairman Mao's precepts on socialist construction and to analyze these two different views conscientiously. After study and analysis, all came to realize that: The chief reason why construction of the Payin River Reservoir could not be completed was that undue emphasis was laid on "things ostentatious and modern" and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line played havoc and that construction of the reservoir could definitely be completed provided that we now implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line conscientiously, insist on the indigenous methods of construction, combine the indigenous and the modern methods, and carry on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. All unified their thinking and decided to arouse the masses to rebuild the reservoir. As a result, construction of this reservoir was completed in one year and benefits were enjoyed in the same year.

2. When opinions were divided on a problem, they did not hastily jump to a conclusion but made investigation and study before coming to a decision. They realized that concentration of correct opinions must never for a moment be parted from the understanding of actual conditions and only by going really deeply into the actual conditions would it be possible to concentrate opinions and unify thinking really well.

On one occasion, Kaofeng production brigade of Hungch'i commune asked to be divided up. The banner Party committee could not achieve unified view in a discussion. Accordingly, it sent some people immediately to go down to make an investigation. This brigade was situated in an agricultural area. It comprised more than 100 households which were scattered in three natural villages which lay far away from each other. If these villages were grouped together, there really would be many difficulties which would impede development of production and leadership, so that it was reasonable to divide this brigade. The comrades who had gone down to make investigation reported on the conditions there to the Party committee for discussion. The Party committee unified its thinking and decided to divide the brigade. This decision was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade.

3. Effort must be made to handle correctly the three relations:

First, the relations between the majority and the minority must be handled correctly. When upholding the majority rule, they paid particular attention to conscientiously seeking the opinions of the minority and did not simply negate these opinions. Their consensus was that: The opinion of the majority is not necessarily correct and that of the minority is not necessarily incorrect; even if the opinion of the minority is incorrect, a part of it may be correct. For this reason, it is definitely necessary to make strenuous efforts to grasp the correct opinions.

Second, correctly handle the problem of confirmation or negation. In their opinion, it is normal for the Party committee, when studying a problem, to adopt correct opinions or negate the wrong ones for the purpose of carrying

out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and each member of the Party committee should have a correct attitude toward this normal situation. In the course of practical work, the Party committee pays particular attention to doing work on the people whose opinions have been negated, so as to make them unify their thinking and consciously maintain the Party's resolution.

Third, a correct attitude must be adopted toward the relations between the part and the whole. Many of the members of the Party committee are responsible persons of the same department. For this reason, in discussing a problem, only by establishing the viewpoint toward the situation as a whole will the Party committee be able to concentrate correct opinions. At the end of last year when the Party committee discussed the problem of launching a movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, it paid attention to introducing to each of its standing committee members the situation as a whole so that each of them might see the situation as a whole while standing at his own post, consciously subordinate the work of his department to the needs of the whole and closely integrate the work of the whole with the work of a department.

Because the Party committee of this banner has implemented better the principle of democratic centralism, effectively brought the Party's collective leadership into play and strengthened the Party's unified leadership, it really becomes a staunch group which fights in unity. Its members trust and support one another, have unified thinking and work with united efforts, giving an impetus to the brisk development of the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction of the whole banner.

In 1971, despite a serious drought, a bumper harvest was reaped in agriculture and livestock breeding, grain output increased by over 40 percent as compared with that in 1970 and the task of delivery and sale of grain to the state was accomplished by 140 percent. The total number of domestic animals increased by 23.7 percent. The situation also was excellent on the industrial and communications front. The task of collective and purchase of animal products was overfulfilled ahead of schedule and in an all-round manner.

* * *

They came to understand that: To strengthen the Party's collective leadership, every member of the Party committee has to put himself inside the Party committee and not outside or above it. Meanwhile, practice of the Party's democratic centralism and strengthening of the Party's collective leadership does not mean that all matters whether important or trifling ones have to be discussed and decided collectively by the Party committee. Working in this way seems superficially to strengthen the Party's leadership, but actually this can only lead the Party committee into an unending cycle of routine work and weaken the Party's leadership.

After that, they acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Authority must be centralized in dealing with major problems and decentralized in dealing with minor problems. The Party committee makes a decision, which should be carried out by various quarters," and closely combined collective leadership with division of responsibility. In this way,the members of the Party committee consciously maintained the Party's collective leadership and worked boldly, thereby fully playing the role of the "squad members" of the Party committee and strengthening the Party's unified leadership.

A deputy secretary of the banner committee was concurrently posted as director of the banner's militia department. He consciously placed the work of the militia department under the unified leadership of the Party committee and constantly sought advice from and submitted reports to the Party's committee. The Party committee also paid very close attention to the work of the militia department and put many of the important problems on its agenda for discussion. As a result, the militia department did its work very well.

The Party committee of this banner held that: In order to develop democracy to the full within the Party committee, all members of the Party committee must be allowed to express their opinions to the full and to make criticism of principle when the Party committee meets to discuss problems. To achieve this end, every member of the Party committee must have a high degree of sense of responsibility for the revolution and perseveringly uphold anything which is correct and criticize and struggle against anything which is wrong, provided it is advantageous to the revolution.

In connection with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, all members of the Party committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active" and "We must stand for the truth and our truth must be clearcut," and got rid of self-interest and established devotion to public interests in the light of realities, thereby greatly raising their consciousness of the line struggle.

Many comrades learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Cherish no self-interest and pay no attention to personal gain--this is the character and style a Communist should have. This is not only a very important condition for fully developing democracy and implementing the democratic centralism, but also a problem of major importance in perseveringly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." After raising their thinking, all the Party

committee members freely aired their views and expressed their opinions in public. A completely new atmosphere of democratic life emerged in the Party committee.

In order to develop democracy in a better way, the secretaries of the Party committee of this banner paid attention to respecting other people's opinions and paid particular attention to patiently listening to the various kinds of dissenting opinions in the course of leading the "squad members" to study a problem. They achieved the following several points in this concern:

First, the secretary and the deputy secretaries put themselves among the Party committee members and, adopting the attitude of equality and of discussing a problem and seeking truth from facts, led the "squad members" to study problems.

Second, before discussing an important problem, the Party committee secretary first exchanged opinions with the members of the standing committee so that all might be relatively fully prepared for discussion of the problem.

Third, in presiding over a meeting, the Party committee secretary attentively listened to the opinions of a few people.

Fourth, after a meeting, the secretary and the deputy secretary went on their own initiative to have chats with other members of the Party committee so as to seek their opinion in a larger degree and to make them express their opinion in full. This method of work greatly roused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Party committee members and effectively developed democracy.

When democracy is developed fully, what should be done to concentrate very well the opinions of all, to strengthen the Party's leadership concretely and to insure implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy? The experience of the Party committee of this banner is as follows:

1. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy should be applied in analyzing, comparing and distinguishing various kinds of opinions.

All comrades developed the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study and turned the course of concentrating opinions into a course of studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and of studying the Party's directives and policies.

Last year, the Party committee of Chunghua commune suggested to the banner Party committee that effort should be made to continue the construction of Payin River Reservoir, which had not been completed despite a large sum of money spent on it by the state. Two different views emerged when the banner Party committee studied the suggestion made by the commune. One agreed but the other disagreed, each sticking to its own reason.

REMOLDING OF CADRES

Doggedly Follow the "May 7" Road and Assiduously Transform World Outlook

- In the "build Yenan" struggle, Peking cadres sent to the area of Yenan for labor tempering and participation in construction make energetic contributions

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, May 10, 1972) Over 1,200 cadres who went from Peking to the area of Yenan, Shensi Province, for labor tempering and participation in construction have doggedly followed the "May 7" road and assiduously transformed their world outlook. In the past two years, they have reaped a very good harvest. A positive contribution is made in the struggle of building up Yenan--the Holy Land of the revolution.

This group of cadres arrived in the area of Yenan in May 1970 to fan out into various villages of 13 hsien and municipalities. For two years, on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles, they have studied conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works in association with practice and humbly received re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. A tremendous change came over their thinking and feelings. These cadres in the area of Yenan set themselves four tasks: To be poor and lower-middle peasants' good pupils; to be good preachers of Mao Tse-tung's thought; to be tutors to young intellectuals; to be good fighters in building Yenan. In accomplishing these tasks, they have scored fruitful results. They are hailed by the broad masses of the area of Yenan and the capital.

These cadres of Peking arrived at the holy land of Yenan with a feeling of admiration. Everywhere from the bank of the Yenshui River to those caves in the depths of mountains on the rolling loess plateaus north of Shensi, they found good teachers for their re-education and good classrooms for the remolding of their world outlook. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and carried on and developed the revolutionary spirit of Yenan. They aroused further their revolutionary spirit.

An intellectual-turned cadre reached a production team in a depressed area surrounded by towering mountains with over a dozen households. At first, he thought that in such a remote mountain-ringed depression, there could be nothing for him to learn. Later, an incident gave him great enlightenment. Early one morning, it was raining. He thought that people might be excused from work that day. He was prepared to pamper himself with a little more sleep. But the commune members said, "The agricultural season passes by relentlessly. The rainfall gives only a welcome opportunity for us to rush through planting." They stirred out braving the rain. The cadre felt that a rainy day meant quite a different thing to him and the poor and lower-middle peasants just because of an ideological gap between him and

the poor and lower-middle peasants. Thereafter, he humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and seriously overcame the weaknesses of an intellectual. He took a commendable step forward along the road of integration with workers and peasants.

Wang Tai-tsung, a cadre of Peking, came from a third-generation poor peasant family. From childhood, he hauled things for landlords. But after getting to the city, he became detached from labor and from the masses. He was soft in the body and indolent in the mind. This time he came to Ch'ets'un brigade of Huangling hsien. He took the poor and lower-middle peasants as examples in every way. He grabbed for the heavy jobs and was the first to do the filthy work. On his own initiative, he committed himself to collecting manure for the production brigade. After hard drilling, he strengthened his thinking and feelings toward the laboring people. He aroused his youthful vigor for revolution.

After arriving at the area of Yenan, the cadres of Peking all along put in first position the study and dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Every day after work, many people downed their tools to occupy themselves with reading and studying by the kerosene lamps in the cave. While striving for self-improvement in study, they helped production teams in establishing study systems, setting up political night schools, giving instruction to commune members in the study of Chairman Mao's works and preaching the Party's guidelines and policies and the excellent situations at home and abroad.

In the autumn of last year, some cadres joined the Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda teams organized by various hsien to go deep into the midst of backward communes and brigades to conduct ideological and political line education and help overhaul basic-level leadership squads. Through teaming up with local cadres and young intellectuals in a vigorous effort toward class struggle and line struggle, an overhaul of basic-level organizations and a penetrating mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Peking cadres of some brigades enabled many units known for many years to be always in difficulties to become rapidly advanced brigades.

Under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels of the area of Yenan, the cadres from Peking energetically cooperated with the local poor and lower-middle peasants in making a good job of re-education of young intellectuals. They doggedly joined the young intellectuals in study and in labor and through their own acts and speeches taught the youths to put down roots in Yenan and follow the road of integration with workers and peasants all their lives.

Yu Shih-yüan was an old cadre who arrived in Yenan from Shanghai in 1938 to participate in revolution. At that time, he went to Yenan by a devious route which took him through Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh. It was after going through all known trials and privations and breaking through one enemy blockade after another and after trudging for over two months before he arrived at the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border area. In the spring of

1970, he arrived in Kanch'üan hsien from Peking. In the spring of last year, this "old Yenan" developed the style of hard struggle of the Old 8th Route Army as with knapsack on his back, he plodded through ice- and snow-bound trails to make rounds of three communes and 15 brigades to see the Peking young intellectuals placed with teams for settlement in Kanch'üan hsien. He treated the youths with an account of the scene in those years when he followed Chairman Mao in revolution. He gave them education in revolutionary traditions and encouraged them to strike root in Yenan and build up Yenan. Such acts of his gave the youths great education and encouragement. With the concern of the Party organizations at various levels and the education and help from the poor and lower-middle peasants and Peking cadres, the broad masses of young intellectuals from Peking carried on and developed the revolutionary spirit of Yenan and were growing luxuriantly.

In the past two years, simultaneously with an effort to take up new studies and seriously transform the world outlook, the Peking cadres in the area of Yenan energetically offered their own acquired technical knowledge to the people of Yenan. Some of them joined the local poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and young intellectuals in making surveys and working out plans to lead water uphill and carrying farmland capital construction in a big way. Some worked on repairing and assembling agricultural machines and tools, popularizing fine seed strains and carrying out scientific farming. Some personally cultivated experimental plots, experimented with the growing of rice, cotton and vegetables and developed multiple undertakings.

Chou Sung, a cadre from Peking placed with Michiak'ou brigade of Taochen commune of Kanch'üan hsien joined the local poor and lower-middle peasants in experimenting with the intercropping of wheat and maize. One crop a year was successfully turned into two. A way was thus found to achieve a big-margin increase in food production for the plains of this hsien. To carry out thoroughly Chairman Mao's guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development," Chou Sung along with the cadres and commune members went deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. Plans were worked out for the development of agriculture, afforestation, animal breeding, sidelines, etc. Tree planting and afforestation activities were carried out. The bee-breeding enterprise was also developed. This has brought about tremendous changes in the features of this brigade. Throughout the hsien it became an advanced unit to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Last year, the Peking cadres in Huangling hsien cultivated experimental plots covering a total area of over 110 mow, with over 4,000 catties of fine strains of wheat, rice, corn, kaoliang, vegetables, etc., introduced. Over 120 head of fine-breed pigs were also brought in. Some farm tools were improved upon. An active contribution was made in stimulating the development of agricultural production.

* * *

MODEL COMMUNIST

Handless Chinese Youth Works with Determination for Revolution

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 13, 1972)

Handless twenty-three-year-old Lien Chin-fa, son of a fisherman, has learned to write, paint, calculate on the abacus, swim, take part in physical labour and practise military skill with astonishing tenacity for the revolutionary cause. He has matured into a proletarian vanguard fighter by keeping to the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

His outstanding activities are known far and wide in his county of Yuhuan in the east China province of Chekiang.

His hands were blown off in 1955 when he helped an old villager dismantle a cannon shell buried on the beach by the Kuomintang reactionaries when they fled on the eve of the liberation in 1949. With the kind solicitude of the party and the people this handless boy has grown up happily and in a wholesome way. He got excellent marks in primary school.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution Lien Chin-fa took an active part in criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He wrote many essays of revolutionary criticism. He clenched the pen with his arm stumps to write. When the stumps ached, he recalled the scene of our great leader Chairman Mao reviewing the Red Guards, among whose ranks he stood, on National Day 1966, and wrote on with imbued strength.

After he had practised hard for a period, he could both write legible small characters and stencil sharp, pungent essays of revolutionary criticism in neat, vigorous handwriting.

He completed school in 1968. He applied to go to the countryside in response to Chairman Mao's great call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside". He wrote in his application: "It is the party and Chairman Mao who sent a boy without hands like me to school so that I could finish junior middle school. Although I lost both hands useful in building socialism, I have the determination to try my best in defending and building the frontier regions of the motherland."

The party organization thought he should be assigned work appropriate to his physical limitations and arranged for him to work in a local factory. But Lien Chin-fa said that if it were in the old society he would have died or had to go begging. Everything he had now belonged to the party and the people. Although the party organization showed him consideration because of his handicap, he should, on his part, set strict demands on himself. A youth league member should respond with zeal to Chairman Mao's call to temper himself in the sharp class struggle in the countryside and be exemplary in carrying

out chairman mao's revolutionary line. he told the party organization: "although i've no hands, i'm loyal to the revolutionary cause and can surmount every difficulty in taking firm root in the countryside." the party organization finally agreed to let him go back to work in his fishing brigade.

he became the brigade's clerk. work keeps him very busy because there are 600 households with 5,000 people. nevertheless he does his best to participate in collective productive labour apart from his regular work in order to learn from the fishermen and steel his revolutionary will.

last summer he joined the fishermen in repairing fishing vessels. it was hard to tug ashore dozens of boats weighing at least ten tons each. his shoulders were rubbed raw after a day's work. but he kept up with tenacity three more days until all the work was done. he said with a smile that he was happy to have gone through such a test. the fishermen praised him as "good successor to the fishermen with unyielding proletarian integrity".

he took an active part in militia training. by practising hard he can throw a grenade 20 metres and swim well.

he has earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and constantly raised his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines while taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. over the past few years he has repeatedly studied philosophic works by chairman mao including "on contradiction", "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" and read through "materialism and empirio-criticism", "critique of the gotha program" and "manifesto of the communist party". he linked the study with problems cropping up in the struggle between the two lines.

he got the young people in the brigade to study the marxist maxim "workers of all countries, unite exclamation" and chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories" and criticize the criminal plot of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers to split the revolutionary ranks, to make them aware of the importance of unity in making revolution.

lien chin-fa is maturing in the midst of revolutionary struggle under the guidance of the party and chairman mao. he was elected a standing committee member of the communist youth league in his county and admitted into the communist party of china on april 15th of this year.

MODEL WORKER

Outstanding Truck Driver

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 14, 1972)

safe driving of 1,050,000 kolometres over the past two decades is the record of fifty-seven-year-old wang hui of the changchou motor transport head station of east china's fukien province. an overseas chinese of a worker's family, he began as an apprentice at the age of around 18 and was brutally exploited and maltreated. when he returned, he found the motherland under reactionary kuomintang rule, and the working people could hardly keep body and soul together. he became a peddler. thanks to the attention and education by the communist party after liberation, he rapidly became a skilled truck driver. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "serve the people" and working for the revolution, he has shown a high sense of responsibility and has never caused a traffic accident.

driving a truckload of timber on a mountain one time, wang hui suddenly found the wheels spinning and the vehicle sliding backwards. he slammed on the brakes and, seizing a wood buffer, jumped out of the cabin to block a rear wheel. he dashed back into his cabin and drove the truck on for some distance. then he repeated the procedure, gradually inching the truck safely to the top of the mountain.

a section of the route was very rough one time when his load was tunnelling equipment for a construction site. with the warehouse workers, he worked a good way to stack the equipment on the truck so that it would not be damaged by bumping on the road. he checked up the load every 40 or 50 kilometres and delivered the equipment in perfect condition.

wang hui works with enthusiasm and a scientific approach. he studies dialectical materialist concepts and tries to apply them to discovering good methods of safe driving. during work breaks, he often studies the traffic conditions and terrain of his routes. based on this, he tries to ensure safe driving.

he has been frequently commended for his excellent service. he remains modest and prudent and tries to do still better. he is always ready to accept the most difficult tasks. he said: "i am a driver of the people. i should not only make safe runs but fulfill heavy tasks for the revolution." a building project last year required a 13-ton boiler. wang hui pondered over how to carry such a heavy load. he recalled that he had once handled 10 tons of goods on a trailer. he analyzed the conditions of the road leading to the worksite and worked out appropriate measures to deliver the boiler.

SELF-SACRIFICE

Youth Gives Life for Collective

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 13, 1972)

wang kuo-hsiang, a junior middle school graduate, eighteen-year-old died putting out a fire to save collective property, has been conferred the posthumous title of revolutionary martyr by decision of the chinese communist party shanghai municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee.

the young man returned to his home village, chienkuo brigade of liuli commune in chuansha county, in 1969 with high aspirations to help build a new socialist village. he conscientiously studied chairman mao's works, learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants to remould his thinking and put his heart into serving the people.

he would often say: "chairman mao's teachings are the guide for my words and deeds, and i will try to think and act as the poor and lower-middle peasants."

on the afternoon of may 20, 1970, a fire broke out in the brigade's pigsty. most of the brigade members were working in fields. wang kuo-hsiang, working in a nearby vegetable garden, rushed to the spot and dashed into the heavy smoke three times. with the help of another brigade member, he pulled out the dozen pigs. the roof crashed just when the last one was being brought out.

the fire spread. commune members, cadres, workers and students from nearby places joined forces to fight it. the wind blew toward other pigsties that soon caught fire. two nearby store rooms were threatened. without a thought of himself, wang kuo-hsiang climbed on the roof to dampen down the fire. as he took over the fourth barrel of water, the bamboo support under his feet collapsed and he fell.

commune members carried him out. wang kuo-hsiang opened his eyes with great effort and murmured these words: "don't pay attention to me, ... be quick, the brigade is important." the "barefoot doctor" giving him first-aid treatment assured him that the people would put out the fire.

they did, saving the eleven pigsties and two store rooms. wang kuo-hsiang gave his life. a 73-year-old poor peasant, whom the young student used to look after and call,"grandmother", wept and said: "he was educated by chairman mao, was a good son of us poor and lower-middle peasants".

born in a lower-middle peasant family in august 1952, wang kuo-hsiang had heard of the family's sufferings in the old society and its happiness after liberation. from early childhood, these were imprinted on his mind.

when he was to enter middle school, his aunt wanted to give him a pen. but he asked for the four volumes of selected works of mao tsetung. he studied them conscientiously. after he read "serve the people",

he tried to find ways to help the poor and lower-middle peasants.

there was an old poor peasant woman in the village. every day after attending the village primary school, wang kuo-hsiang swept the courtyard and filled the water jar for her. on spring festival eves, wang kuo-hsiang helped her clean up the house and put a new portrait of chairman mao on the wall and bright red scrolls on the door: "follow chairman mao's teachings, follow the communist party". the old woman loved him as her own.

wang kuo-hsiang returned to his village in september 1969 after he finished junior middle school. with pride, he told his mother: "i'll make revolution in the countryside all my life as chairman mao teaches."

the first time he worked with a poor peasant woman in a vegetable garden which had just had manure applied, disgust at dirt flashed through his mind. he saw how the hard working woman took no notice of the manure. back home, he reproached himself for the erroneous idea he had had. in his evening study, he read chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and gained a deeper understanding of the teaching that compared with the workers and peasants the unremoulded intellectuals were not clean and that, in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." he made up his mind to close the gap between him and the poor and lower-middle peasants. he became eager to go where the work was difficult and dirty. he set strict demands on himself.

heavy snow fell all through the night. wang kuo-hsiang was worried about the collective green houses. he got up very early and, without having breakfast, went to clean the roofs. it was noon when he finished.

when the co-operative medical service was set up in the village, he was very pleased, using the bit of empty land behind his house, he planted medicinal herbs for the brigade clinic. the poor and lower-middle peasants appreciated this. they said: "the boy always has the interests of the collective at heart."

wang kuo-hsiang died for the revolution, but his spirit will live for ever. his heroism is known all over chuansha county.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES

Southwest China Commercial Departments Help Agricultural Production

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 14, 1972)

in line with chairman mao's teaching "devote nine-tenths of their energy to helping the peasants increase production", the commercial departments of szechwan province, southwest china, enthusiastically provide the people's communes and production brigades with means of production. the total amount supplied in the first quarter of this year was 11 per cent more than that in the same period of last year. among them, chemical fertilizer increased by 85 per cent, insecticide 53 per cent and medium and small farm tools 15 per cent.

at the beginning of the year, the commercial departments sent people to communes and brigades to see into their needs and reported this to the industrial departments. this ensured prompt supplies and helped both agricultural and side-line production.

cooperating with scientific research units and agricultural departments, the commercial departments also popularize the use of microbes. they helped train more than 86,000 technical personnel for communes and brigades in 127 counties. more than 50,300 units have started the work and produced 430,000 tons of bacterial fertilizer and insecticide.

in implementing the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", staff members of many rural supply and marketing co-operatives go to the fields together with commune and brigade cadres to work out measures to plant more industrial crops besides grain. they sign supply and purchasing contracts with production teams and help solve material, seeds and technical problems. the pharmaceutical company of pingchang county shipped in seeds of 12 kinds of medicinal herbs from other parts of the province.

many commercial departments have tried their best to deliver means of production to communes and brigades as soon as possible.

JUTE PRODUCTION

China Grows More Jute

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

china's major jute producers kwangtung, chekiang and szechwan provinces are growing more jute according to the state plan while paying sufficient attention to grain production.

east china's chekiang province has fulfilled its state jute planting plan. by the end of april, kwangtung province had planted 933 hectares more than in the corresponding period of last year and quality was much better. szechwan province, a new jute producer, has doubled the acreage in the past four years.

the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in the three provinces have since last winter propagated the party's policies and implemented the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". they helped jute-growing localities work out planting plans according to their actual conditions. they also summed up and popularized experience of those localities which had good harvests of grain as well as jute. the party committee of hsiaoshan county in chekiang province popularized the experience of the szutien production brigade which last year reaped 12 tons of grain and 7.2 tons of jute per hectare.

szechwan province began to grow jute on large tracts of land in 1966. the agricultural department of the province has strengthened leadership over jute production in the past few years. weiyuan county, for example, had good harvests of both grain and jute in successive years. the county registered a 25 per cent annual increase in the two crops beginning 1970. szechwan province every year sends commune cadres and members to chekiang and other jute-growing areas to learn the technique, or invites veteran peasants in to impart their experience. the province has also introduced many fine strains.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Returned Chinese Shipping and Civil Aviation Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the shipping delegation of the chinese ministry of communications and the chinese government civil aviation delegation.

the two delegations, which returned from albania recently, were led respectively by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, and ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation.

among the guests were yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned chang peng-shou, li ting-chuan, hsieh chung-feng, han hsing-hua and liu hung-fu.

the comrades-in-arms of china and albania toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 12, 1972)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received today the chinese workers' delegation led by comrade wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of revolutionary workers.

present on the occasion were vice-chairman of the albanian council of ministers adil carcani, president of the state planning commission abdyl kellezi, minister of foreign affairs nesti nase, and secretary general of the central council of the albanian trade unions tonin jakova.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade mehmet shehu had a photo taken with the chinese comrades.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee, left here by special train today for a performance tour of other parts of china.

the troupe was given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, wu yin-hsien, liu ching-tang, chou chiu-yeh, ting hsueh-sung, li ting-chuan, liu hsi-lin and li teh-lun, as well as several hundred peking artistes and other people.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was at the railway station.

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Construction Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry of construction of albania left here by air yesterday to visit kwangchow in the company of chang pin, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power. delegation leader is emin mysliu, albanian vice-minister of construction, and deputy leader is professor petrit radovicka.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned including chou ping and liu ai-jan.

diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking were also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 14, 1972)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception here yesterday on the visit of the chinese workers' delegation to albania.

present at the reception were rita marko, chairman of the central council of the albanian trade unions, tonin jakova, secretary-general of the a.t.u. central council, frrok pjetergega, jorgjia pecini, katina starja and prio kondi, members of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, sterjo spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, members of the presidium of the a.t.u. central council, heroes of socialist labour and others.

ambassador liu chen-hua and comrade rita marko spoke at the reception.

the reception was permeated with an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Luta

(NCNA-English Luta, May 13, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here by special train this afternoon for a visit. they were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife; and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit.

luta city on the pohai bay looked particularly beautiful today. with feelings of joy, people of the city warmly greeted the distinguished cambodian guests coming from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. they said: "pohai bay and the gulf of siam are far apart, yet the friendship forged in anti-imperialist struggle links the hearts of the chinese and cambodian people."

samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and others stepped down from the train at 3:30 p.m. liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, cheng teng-chih, a leading member of the p.l.a.

units stationed in the city, and others went up, cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests and expressed warm welcome to them. then samdech and madame sihanouk and the other guests walked out of the railway station to meet the welcoming crowds gathering on the square. with bouquets, people spelled the word "welcome". several thousand young people danced, garland in hand. samdech sihanouk clapped his hands to the crowds.

as samdech and madame sihanouk drove past in open cars, more than 100,000 people lined the route and cheered. tall buildings were decorated with streamers bearing slogans of welcome. coloured flags fluttered in the wind. the crowds waved miniature national flags of china and cambodia and bouquets, and shouted: "salute the heroic, fighting cambodian people exclamation" "learn from the heroic, fighting cambodian people exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples exclamation" samdech sihanouk kept waving to the welcomers.

present at the railway station to welcome the distinguished cambodian guests were other leading members of the luta municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in the city, including hsuan shih-ming, tsui jung-han, wu tzu-chieh and sun liang-ping.

the luta municipal revolutionary committee hosted a banquet this evening to warmly welcome samdech sihanouk and the other distinguished guests. in their speeches, liu teh-tsai and samdech sihanouk warmly congratulated the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian peoples on their latest victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk to luta and attended the banquet.

upon their departure from anshan today, the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the anshan municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in anshan, including shua ching-chuan, peng chung-tao, tseng yang-ching and wei ping-kuei.

CHINA AND CANADA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Canadian Badminton Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium this evening to warmly welcome the canadian badminton team which is on a friendly visit to china. after the ceremony, chinese and canadian badminton players had friendly matches.

the stadium was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of china and canada and their sportsmen. in the hall were the national flags of the two countries and a streamer inscribed with "warmly welcome the canadian badminton team". the ceremony began with the band playing the national anthems of china and canada. players of the two countries exchanged pennants.

the chinese and canadian teams played five matches in women's and men's singles and doubles. the chinese team won 4:1. the canadian team fielded nancy mckinley, bruce rollick, mimi nilson, judi rollick, jamie paulson, jim lynch and dave charron, and the chinese team fielded liu hsiao-cheng, tang hsien-hu, chen yu-niang, liang chiu-hsia, hou chia-chang, wu chun-sheng and chen hsin-hui.

among those present on the occasion were:

rolf patterson, leader of the canadian team; r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, and his wife; and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy in peking; and

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; and leading members of the departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, wu fan-wu, wang hsiao-yi, hsieh chi-mei, wei ming and kuo lei.

prior to the ceremony, chi peng-fei and wang meng met with rolf patterson and had a friendly talk with him. present were ambassador collins and his wife.

Canadian Government Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

members of a canadian government aviation delegation, including mervyn mathew fleming, deputy administrator of the air transportation's administration of the canadian ministry of transportation, arrived here by air in separate groups on may 10 and today.

leader of the delegation is r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china (already in peking).

upon their arrival, the delegation members were greeted at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director general

of the general civil aviation administration of china, and leading members of other departments wang chien-kung, cheng chi-hung, liu chung-fu, wang kuang-tsai and liu yuan-hsiung.

r.e. collins, and j.m. fraser, counsellor of the canadian embassy, were at the airport.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party Activists

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet this evening to welcome all members of the delegation of activists of the japanese socialist party led by hisao ishino.

wang kuo-chuan and hisao ishino spoke at the banquet. wang kuo-chuan said: we are glad to see that in japan, the struggle against u.s. imperialism and against the revival of japanese militarism and the movement for japan-china friendship and restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations are rising day by day. in defiance of this trend, however, the sato government obdurately sticks to the position of hostility toward china. recently, it connived at repeated, flagrant provocations by a handful of right-wingers against the chinese liaison office in tokyo. this only serves to further reveal the true nature of the japanese reactionaries who are bent on undermining china-japan friendship and continuing hostility toward china. we are convinced that the people of china and japan want to be friends and that the japanese reactionaries will never succeed in any disruptive scheme.

hisao ishino said: filled with boundless respect for chairman mao and the chinese people, we are visiting china for the purpose of deepening the unity of the japanese and chinese peoples.

he said: in japan, what is most important today for promoting the broad united front in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism is to expand the movement for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations to a movement in which the whole nation takes part. we are determined to continue to stand in the forefront of the struggle.

present at the banquet were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chi pao-shu, tien chia-hung, tuan yun, yin po, ting min, cheng chih-mai and chen kang, and representatives of workers and peasants.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 12, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with hsu yin-sheng as leader and lu ting and li fu-teh as deputy leaders arrived here by plane last night for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association. the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by over 600 japanese friends of various circles and patriotic chinese residents in japan.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were rizo kawakami, president of the asian table tennis union and acting chairman of the japan table tennis association; hisao kido and atsushi goto, vice-chairmen, and hiroshi yaoita, director general, of the japan table tennis association; bon shiraishi and torao miyak wa, standing directors, norio shirato, secretary general, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

japanese friends seimin miyazaki, teiji hagiwara, masao shimizu, tadashi yaoita, and yoko matsuoka were also present.

present also at the airport were yun sang chol, director of the international bureau of the general association of korean residents in japan; li hyong gu, director of the korean news agency; chen kun-wang, po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents in japan.

bouquets were presented to hsu yin-sheng by the matsuyama ballet troupe, the japan-china friendly sports forum and the general association of korean residents in japan.

Cocktail Party in Tokyo in Honor of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 13, 1972)

the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association jointly gave a cocktail party here yesterday warmly welcoming the chinese table tennis delegation.

about 1,000 japanese friends attended the party.

chao tzu-jui, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office; po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and patriotic chinese residents in japan were among the guests at the party.

other guests were han dok su, chairman, chong jae pil and hong bong su, vice-chairmen, of the general association of korean residents in japan; and diplomatic envoys of some countries in japan.

among the japanese friends attending the party were (in order of the number of strokes in the surname): tadashi yaoita, tadashi kodaira, yaichiro yamamoto, susumu kobayashi, ken yamazaki, kazutsura kawase, issaku tomura, haruo okada, ihee kimura, umekichi nakamura, seiichi tagawa, bon shiraishi, saburo tamura, hideo din, masayuki yasui, kinkazu saionji, kyuhei muraoka, tokumatsu sakamoto, kozo sasaki, yoko matsuoka, akira iwai, kazuto matsumura, ikko kasuga, hisao kido, torao miyakawa, seimin miyazaki, eiichi shukutani, fujio suganuma, yoshio watanabe, hisao kuroda, ichiro watanabe, teiji hagiwara, yoshio sakurauchi, isao nukaga and shigeru fujita.

also present at the party were responsible members of the athletic circles of japan including noburu kawabata, director general of the japan badminton association; hideo okada, director general of the japan volleyball association; masaji tabata, chairman of the japan swimming federation; tsuneyoshi takeda, chairman of the japan skating association; and noted japanese table tennis players noriko yamanaka and masako seki.

rizo kawakami, acting chairman of the japan table tennis association and president of the asian table tennis union; kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and diet member of the liberal democratic party; spoke at the party in welcome of the chinese table tennis delegation's visit to japan.

kawakami expressed the belief that the chinese table tennis delegation's visit to japan will further deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

the asian table tennis union was founded in peking not long ago, he said. "we are determined to cooperate with china and korea in the future and work together for the success of the first asian table tennis championships scheduled to be held in peking this september."

kenzo nakajima said: "light is the pingpong ball, but weighty is the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples."

he pointed out that the founding of the asian table tennis union will have far-reaching influence on the athletic circles in asia and on the whole world.

aiichiro fujiyama praised the chinese table tennis players for their friendly spirit and lofty style.

hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded them by the japanese friends. he said: "during the visit, we will continue to abide by the principle of 'friendship first, competition second', learn from each other, raise our technique together and make positive efforts for further

promoting the friendship and solidarity between the chinese and japanese people and sportsmen and for increasing athletic exchange between the two countries."

hsu yin-sheng, leader, lu ting and li fu-teh, deputy leaders, of the chinese delegation called on rizo kawakami, president of the asian table tennis union and acting-chairman of the japan table tennis association; and kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association separately on may 12 and called on chairman han dok su and other responsible members of the general association of korean residents in japan on the same day.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Emir, Prime Minister Receive Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

sheikh sabah al-salem al-sabah, emir of the state of kuwait, and sheikh jaber al-ahmed al-jaber, crown prince and prime minister, yesterday separately received and had friendly conversations with all members of the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, according to a report from kuwait.

khalid al adasani, kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, was present on both occasions.

sun sheng-wei, chinese ambassador to kuwait, was also present.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Beirut Delegation of Commerce and Industry Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

the nine-member beirut delegation of commerce and industry led by adnan kassar, president of the chamber of commerce and industry of beirut, left here by air this afternoon to tour southern china after concluding its friendly visit here.

it was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, and lebanese ambassador to china elie j. boustany.

the delegation came on may 2 for a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Yang Chieh Meet Mauritanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and yang chieh, minister of communications, this afternoon met ahmedou ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transport of the islamic republic of mauritania, and the mauritanian government trade delegation he is leading.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were: mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china; sidi ahmed ould taya, director of the chamber of commerce of industry and agriculture; mohamed sidya ould cah, director of the kaedi meat refrigeration and processing company; and ibrahima diagana, customs inspector of nouadhibou.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including han hsu, hsi yen-sheng, chu chien-pai, chi tsung-hua and kung hui-chung.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Xuan Thuy, Head of DRVN Government Delegation to Paris Conference on Vietnam, Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, arrived in peking by air today on his way home.

present at the airport to greet him were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; huang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, hsiao huang and mao pao-chung.

also present were:

ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign

trade of the d.r.v.n., and his party; and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking.

soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov was also present.

comrade keng piao gave a banquet in honour of minister xuan thuy this evening.

present at the banquet were vice-minister ly ban and his party; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen van quang, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china; and diplomatic officials of the two embassies in peking.

present were comrades han nien-lung, li chiang and huang chen.

keng piao and xuan thuy spoke at the banquet, hoping that the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples would ever be consolidated and developed.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Keng Piao, Chi Peng-fei, Han Nien-lung, Li Chiang, Huang Chen Meet Vietnamese Comrades Xuan Thuy, Ly Ban, Ngo Thuyen, Nguyen Van Quang

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; and huang chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam; ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n.; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades had a very cordial and friendly conversation as "comrades and borthers".

present at the meeting were trinh ngoc thai, minister xuan thuy's secretary, and ho han, second secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were lu wei-chao, a leading member of a department and staff members liang feng and hu chien-wen.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Two Pakistan Guests Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 13, 1972)

k. shahid hosain, director general of radio pakistan, and aslam azhar, managing director of the pakistan television corporation ltd., left here for home today after winding up their friendly visit to china.

while in china, the guests held forums with personnel of the central broadcasting administration of china to exchange experience in radio broadcasting and television. they visited factories, schools and people's communes in peking, shanghai and nangchow and inspected rediffusion networks in the rural areas.

upon their departure from peking on may 8, they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the central broadcasting administration liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan and tung lin.

b. ali, counsellor, and other officials, of the pakistan embassy here, were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Romanian Government Military Delegation Back from China Visit

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 12, 1972)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a luncheon here today for all the members of the romanian government military delegation led by emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania. the delegation had just returned from a visit to china.

the luncheon was also attended by ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of the armed forces, and ion dinca, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee.

present also was lin chien, military attache of the chinese embassy here.

the luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly

atmosphere. the host and guests repeatedly toasted to the steady development of the brotherly friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, and to the good health of comrade nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao tsetung.

Romanian Delegation of Patriotic Detachments Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

the delegation of the patriotic detachments of romania led by major general paul marinescu, chief of staff of patriotic detachments of the central committee of the communist party of romania, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned chin yu-feng, pan yung-ti, chu kai-yin and li ting-chuan; as well as representatives of peking militia units.

present were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and col. virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, of the romanian embassy here.

the delegation's china tour covered peking, tsingtao, shanghai and kwangchow.

in the company of kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, the romanian guests visited an army unit in peking, joined the people of the capital in may day celebrations, and saw an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

on their tour of other parts of the country, they visited a factory and people's communes, and met militiamen in a school. they viewed the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party in shanghai and the city's industrial exhibition. they also paid a visit to china's 1972 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow.

Romanian Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 14, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry of light industry of romania led by ion craciun, minister of light industry, wound up its friendly visit here and left for shanghai by air today in the company of li chien-min, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of light industry.

the romanian guests arrived here by air from peking via hangchow on may 10, and were honoured that evening at a banquet given by kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

while in kwangchow, the delegation visited, apart from a factory and a people's commune, the site of the former national institute for peasant movement founded by chairman mao in the 1920's and the china's 1972 spring export commodities fair.

upon its arrival in and departure from the city, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by kung shih-chuan, and chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

a government trade delegation of the republic of sierra leone led by saidu alieu fofanah, minister of trade and industry, arrived here from kwangchow by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

r.e.k. taylor-smith, sierra leone ambassador to china, who had gone specially to kwangchow to meet the delegation, arrived by the same plane.

members of the delegation are: s.a.j. pratt, foreign minister, d.o. cole, a. conteh, a. kamara, j.c.d. solomon, a.a.t.b.s. adams, m.d. alpha, s. walters, t.f. kabba and s. anthony.

the delegation was accorded a warm welcome at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including chou chueh, hsi yen-sheng, chao li-hsiang, chao chun-cheng, lu kuei, hu wei-hsin, li tzu-liang and hsi chi-teh, as well as 2,000 people and militiamen.

present were l.k. randall, deputy ambassador of sierra leone, and diplomatic officials of the sierra leone embassy in peking.

the airport today flew the national flags of sierra leone and china. minister fofanah and the other distinguished guests met the welcoming crowds who beat drums and cymbals, danced and waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers. the welcomers shouted: "firmly support the people of sierra leone in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and sierra leone exclamation"

on their departure from kwangchow this morning, the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on may 10. while in kwangchow, the guests visited china's 1972 spring export commodities fair, a people's commune and the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926. they also saw an exhibition of military skills by militiamen.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Sierra Leone Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei, and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this afternoon met saidu alieu fofanah, minister of trade and industry of the republic of sierra leone, and the government trade delegation he is leading.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were s.a.j. pratt, fgreign minister, and d.o. cole, a. conteh, a. kamara, j.c.d. solomon, a.a.t.b.s. adams, m.d. alpha, s. walters, t.f. kabba and s. anthony. r.e.k. taylor-smith, sierra leone ambassador to china, and deputy ambassador l.k. randall were present.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including han hsu, hsi yeh-sheng, chao li-hsiang, chang han-chih, kao hsi and chang pao-ho.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

President Mohamed Siad Barre of Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 13, 1972)

his excellency mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the delegation he is leading arrived in shanghai by air this afternoon on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. they received a warm welcome from more than two thousand people at the airport.

greeting the distinguished somali guests at the airport were ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments under the municipal revolutionary committee and of p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, including chin tsu-min, tu piao, wu chao-jan, feng kuo-chu, huang chao, chang chen-ya, liao ching-chun and tan wei-chu.

present was ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs who had made a special trip from peking to meet the honoured guests from somalia.

somali ambassador to china ohmed mohamed darman was present.

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai accompanied president mohamed siad barre and the other somali guests to shanghai.

a warm atmosphere marking the friendship between the chinese and somali people prevailed at the airport, where the national flags of the two countries flew side by side. amidst cheers and the beating of drums and gongs, president monamed siad barre and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, and ma tien-shui, ho ying and others went up and warmly shook hands with them.

then the distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcomers who, with profound feelings for the somali people, waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers and enthusiastically shouted: "resolutely support the somali people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and somalia exclamation" president mohamed siad barre kept waving back in acknowledgement.

this evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of president mohamed siad barre and the delegation he is leading. ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the committee, and president mohamed siad barre proposed toasts to the further consolidation and growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and somalia and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

President Mohamed Siad Barre Arrives in Peking at Head of Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

his excellency mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the delegation he is leading, arrived in peking from shanghai by special plane this afternoon on a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. they were warmly welcomed by more than one hundred thousand people in the chinese capital.

welcoming them at the airport were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and others.

also present to welcome them were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and saidi ali maswanya, visiting tanzanian minister for home affairs.

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greeted president siad and the other distinguished somali guests at the guest house.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and somali people prevailed at peking airport today. the national flags of somalia and china fluttered over the airport. president siad and others stepped down the plane amid warm applause at 3:30 p.m. a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of somalia and china. president siad, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the p.l.a. and militiamen.

then president siad and the other distinguished somali guests drove to the guest house. along the route they received a rousing welcome from thousands upon thousands of people who beat drums and cymbals and sang and danced to express the profound friendship and respect of the chinese people for the friendly envoys of the somali people.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were also present.

Peking People Give Warm Welcome to Somali President and Delegation He Leads

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

with friendly feelings for the somali people, over a hundred thousand peking people gave a warm welcome to his excellency mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the delegation he is leading, who flew in here today on a state visit.

members of the delegation include: col. mohamed sheikh osman, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for public works; maj. abdi warsama issak, member of the s.r.c. and the presidential advisory board; omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs; ahmed mohamed mahamoud, secretary of state for planning and co-ordination; ohmed mohamed darman, somali ambassador to china; abdullahi saeed osman, chief state counsel; and lt. col. abdulhamid ali yusuf, secretary general of the s.r.c. and acting aide de camp.

warmly welcoming the distinguished somali guests at the airport were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; and yang chien, minister of communications.

present at the airport were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and all members of the visiting delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania led by saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs.

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greeted president siad and the other somali guests at the guest house.

today the chinese capital was in a festive mood, full of expressions of friendship between the chinese and somali people. the airport and main boulevards in the city proper were gaily decorated with national flags of china and somali and colourful buntings flying in the wind. huge streamers bearing slogans of welcome hung on tall buildings. chinese and somali music floated in the air.

many welcomers said with joy that the current visit of president siad will surely help consolidate and promote the friendship between the chinese and somali people and strengthen the united struggle of the afro-asian people against imperialism.

at 3:30 p.m. president siad and the other distinguished guests from somalia stepped down from the plane amidst the beating of drums and gongs. the chinese leaders went up and cordially shook hands with them.

a grand ceremony of welcome took place at the airport. the band played the national anthems of somalia and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, president said reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen.

then president siad and the other guests walked round to meet the welcomers. waving flowers and multi-coloured streamers and singing and dancing, the crowds shouted again and again: "a warm welcome to president siad exclamation" "firm support for the somali people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "firm support for the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firm support to the just struggle of the people in asia, africa and latin america and other parts of the world exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and somali people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the somali guests drove to the guest house in the company of the chinese leaders.

as president siad, riding in an open car with premier chou en-lai, came to the tienanmen square, jubilant cheers from joyous crowds rose above the crescendo of music. huge characters of "welcome", formed by colourful flowers, appeared on the reviewing stands flanking the tienanmen gate. gaily-attired boys and girls danced to the accompaniment of music to show their warm welcome. armed militiamen saluted the friendship envoys coming from afar. president siad and the other distinguished somali guests kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the airport to welcome the guests were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chen mu-hua, lai chi-fa, yuan pao-hua, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsing-ho, yen chun, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-hsun, ting hsi-lin, yu pu-hsuen, chang chi-chin, tai cheng-yuan, wang hai-ting, chai cheng-wen, nan hsu, chang shu, hsi yen-sheng, chang fei, wang hsiao-yi and hsing jen-hsien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister who had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the distinguished somali guests, and somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman arrived by the same plane.

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai also arrived by the same plane.

on their departure from shanghai today, the distinguished somali guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and

commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison; chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, including chin tsu-min, tu piao, wu chao-jan, feng kuo-chu, huang tao, chang chen-ya, liao ching-chun and tan wei-chu.

president siad and the other somali guests, accompanied by ma tien-shui and ho ying, visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and went sightseeing in the city this morning.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Warmly Welcome Distinguished Somali Guests"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

the "people's daily" here today carries an editorial entitled "warmly welcome the distinguished somali guests". the editorial reads:

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and other distinguished somali guests are arriving here today for a state visit to our country at the invitation of the chinese government. the chinese people warmly welcome the friendly envoys from the "horn of africa" on the western coast of the indian ocean.

since october, 1969, the government and people of the somali democratic republic under the leadership of president mohamed siad barre have made unremitting efforts in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and developing their national economy and culture, and achieved successes. somalia has played an active role in international affairs for promoting the cause of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism, and made their own contribution. the chinese people heartily rejoice over and think highly of the achievements won by the somali people in both internal and external affairs.

the friendly relations and cooperation between china and somalia are established on the common basis of opposing imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression and supporting the asian and african people's just struggles. both of our two countries support the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, support the palestinian people and the people of other arab countries in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and support the people of southern africa in their struggle against racial discrimination and for national independence. we thank somalia for its righteous support to us in the past years for the recovery of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. in the cause of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism, china and somalia are comrades-in-arms supporting each other. with the deep-going development of the afro-asian people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the militant unity between the peoples of china and somalia will surely be further consolidated.

though china and somalia are widely seperated by oceans, the people of our two countries braved tempestuous storms and opened up a road of friendly intercourse as early as centuries ago. and the friendship between our two peoples have stood all tests and developed in our protracted common struggles against imperialism and colonialism. president mohamed siad barre and other distinguished somali guests in their state visit to our country bring us the profound friendship of the somali people. we are deeply convinced that through this visit, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and somalia will surely further develop with the joint efforts of the two sides.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Football Delegation Leaves Syria for Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 12, 1972)

the chinese football delegation with sung yen-chuang as leader and tung lien-ci as deputy leader left here this afternoon for the people's democratic republic of yemen after a friendly visit to syria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by mohamed ghabashi, acting chairman of the syrian general sports federation (s.g.s.f.), other members of the s.g.s.f. executive committee and ibrahim shara, chairman of the damascus branch of the s.g.s.f.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin was also present.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Syria for Turkey

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 12, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team headed by wang fu-yung left here this morning for turkey after a nearly two-week friendly visit to syria.

the team was seen off by mohamed ghabashi, acting chairman of the syrian general sports federation, members of the executive committee of the federation and syrian table tennis players.

mohamed ghabashi gave a farewell dinner yesterday in honour of the chinese team and the visiting chinese football delegation.

in their warm speeches at the dinner, ghabashi and wang fu-yung praised the syrian and chinese players for the successes of their meeting and wished closer friendship between the two countries on the basis of their common struggle against imperialism.

on the evening of may 10, chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin gave a reception for the chinese table tennis team.

it was attended by over 300 syrian and palestinian guests including mohamed ghabashi, abdullah hani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of syria, and mohmoud khalidi, director of the damascus office of the palestine liberation organization.

before the reception, the chinese table tennis team played exhibition matches for the guests.

the last friendly match was held here on may 8 between the chinese and syrian table tennis teams. prior to it, the chinese team toured the cities of deraa, homs, aleppo, hama, idlib, latakia and tartus where they played friendly matches with the local table tennis teams to the warm welcome of the responsible members and spectators there.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry for Home Affairs Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

a delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania led by saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs, arrived in peking by air this evening on a friendly visit to china on invitation.

members of the delegation are g. m. sawaya, r. nyamka, r. a. kubaga, c. f. ijuba and d'vaz.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by yang chieh, minister, and kuo lu, vice-minister, of the chinese ministry of communications; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liu fu-chih, vice-minister of public security; and 2,000 people of peking.

when minister maswanya and the other distinguished tanzanian guests met the welcoming crowds, the latter beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to express their friendly feelings for the tanzanian people.

also present at the airport were m. a. foum, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the tanzanian embassy in peking. leading members of chinese departments ho kung-kai, shih kuang-ping, chiang ming, chao yun-fei and han li-ping were present.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Yang Chieh Meet Tanzanian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and minister of communications yang chieh this afternoon met saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs of tanzania, and the delegation of the ministry for home affairs he is leading.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation g.m. sawaya, r. nyamka, r.a. kubaga, c.f. ijuba and d'vaz. m.a. foum, counsellor of the tanzanian embassy here, and mrs. foum were present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including han hsu, chao yun-fei, chang han-chih and fan chih-shen.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Educationist Delegation from Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with professor isaria kimambo and the educationist delegation of the university of dar es salaam of tanzania he is leading. members of the delegation are dr. arnold temu and dr. bismarck ulisubisya mwansasu.

m.a. foum, counsellor of the tanzanian embassy in china, was present on the occasion.

later, kuo mo-jo hosted a banquet in honour of the tanzanian friends.

present at the meeting and banquet were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations ting hsueh-sung, chou pei-yuan, chou yi-liang, liu kuang-ya, shan ta-chi, wang chin-cheng, tzu chung-yun, wang hsiu-ying and chao chun-sheng.

Tanzanian Military Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 13, 1972)

the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania led by geoffrey oscar mhagama, junior minister of defence and national service, concluded a visit here and left for wuhan by special plane today in the company of wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence. major t.a.m. simba, military attache of the tanzanian embassy in peking who is accompanying the delegation on its visit, left for wuhan by the same plane.

the delegation arrived here from peking by special plane on may 8. on its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by chen hai-nan, a leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of departments concerned liu hsing-tung, li wei-ying, tan chin-kang and pai ping, and over 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

chen hai-nan gave a banquet in honour of the tanzanian guests on the evening of may 8. in his speech, chen hai-han warmly praised the tanzanian people and army who, under the leadership of president nyerere, have achieved successes in maintaining national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy, and made positive contributions to the struggle against imperialism.

in his speech, g.o. mhagama said: although tanzania is a young country, she has all along persisted in fighting against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism in international affairs.

he described the friendship between the tanzanian and chinese peoples as "solidly based on the common goal of opposing colonialism, imperialism and power politics."

while in kwangchow, the delegation viewed china's 1972 spring export commodities fair and visited a p.l.a. kwangchow unit. the guests were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went.

Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry for Home Affairs Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

yang chieh, chinese minister of communications, hosted a banquet at noon today to welcome the delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania led by saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs.

m.a. foum, counsellor of the tanzanian embassy here, was among the guests.

present were kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liu fu-chih, vice-minister of public security; and leading members of departments concerned han wei-min, ho kung-kai, shih kuang-ping, chiang ming, li hsuan, chao yun-fei, han li-ping and hsu teh-shan.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

making a speech at the banquet, yang chieh praised the achievements made by the tanzanian people under the leadership of president nyerere in eliminating the forces of colonialism and in developing the national economy self-reliantly and defending the fruits of construction. he pointed out: the peoples of china and tanzania have all along co-operated with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in building their respective countries.

s.a. maswanya spoke highly of the chinese government and people for their resolute support to the african people's movement for national liberation and to the revolutionary struggles of the people the world over. he said: we highly value the tanzania-china friendship forged in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant growth of china-tanzania friendship and the continuous victory of the afro-asian peoples in the united struggle against imperialism.

CHINA AND US

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

comrade liao cheng-chih met and feted american friends harold aaron and mrs. aaron this afternoon. the host and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang chuan-pin, wang chih-fan, ching pu-chun and wu huan-hsing.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Basketball Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1972)

a yugoslav basketball delegation headed by cindric zeljko, vice-president of the yugoslav basketball association, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

the delegation includes men's and women's basketball teams. leader of the teams is kasanin ratomir. coach of the men's team is zeravica ranko, and assistant coach novosel mirko. coach of the women's team is cenic borivoje. referee is brumen kruno. players of the men's team are: cosic kresimir, jelovac vinko, cermak dragutin, kapicic dragan, simonovic ljubodrag, tvrdic ratomir, solman damir, plecas nikola, knezevic zarko, marovic milun, damljanovic miroljub and georgijevski blagoje. players of the women's team are: tausan slavojka, kalenic jelica, gal iren, milosevic dragica, djokovic olga, jovanovic branka, veger marija, zoric snezana, tanjevic jasna, stosic stana, sipka snezana and visekruna anka. there are a doctor and two correspondents accompanying the delegation.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chou chih-tung, wang pen-tso, hsieh chi-mei, chiang wen-chai, pai ping, wei chun-lin, shih hsiao and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

present was ilija djukic, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy here.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao gave a reception in honour of the delegation before it left belgrade.

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LINE STRUGGLE

Unfold Penetrating Line Education and Strengthen Building of Army Units

- In line education, a certain PLA unit of the Tsinan Command combines theory with practice, historical struggle with current struggle in raising the consciousness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in line struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, May 13, 1972) A certain PLA unit of the Tsinan Command doggedly combines theory with practice and historical struggle with current struggle in conducting penetrating ideological and political line education. The ability of commanders and fighters to distinguish between true and sham Marxism is thus effectively raised. Their consciousness of thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is strengthened. The building of the army units is further bolstered.

Since last year, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conduct education in ideology and the line," this unit has successively conducted education in such aspects as the Party's basic line, the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress and Chairman Mao's army-building line. In carrying out penetrating line education, the commanders and fighters of the reconnaissance company of this unit conscientiously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and studied the history of two-line struggle in the Party and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism against the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. To educate themselves in the light of the

experience of historical struggle and data from real life struggle, they associated the reality of the unit with a review and an analysis of facts of struggle between the two military lines.

The commanders and fighters were also organized to head for various areas to make social investigations and studies to get at the history and realities of two-line struggle of some local units. A production brigade, an object of their investigation, had a small area but a large population. The soil was poor and infertile. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of the "theory of dying out of class struggle" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, the cadres of this brigade concerned themselves with only production and not with class struggle and line struggle. As a result, the backward features of the brigade remained for long unchanged.

In the great cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade penetratingly criticized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and criticized the erroneous tendency toward "concern with only grain, cotton and oil with no distinction between the enemy and our friends." The consciousness of cadres and commune members in class struggle and line struggle rose universally. Production climbed up steadily. But under the influence of the anti-Marxist-Leninist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the Party's various policies were not firmly carried out in the countryside. The label of backwardness was still not removed.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the Party branch of the brigade organized commune members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and further unfold revolutionary mass criticism. Everyone was enabled to raise his consciousness of line struggle and his concept of policy. Mass activism was more fully aroused. A rapid upsurge was brought about in the repair and building of irrigation facilities and improvement of the soil. After hard work in one winter and one spring, per-mow grain output exceeded 800 catties. The brigade broke into the advanced ranks of the whole hsien.

Under the influence of the bourgeois educational line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i in the past, a school investigated by the company broke away from practice in the three major revolutionary campaigns. This interfered with the healthy growth of students. After such an erroneous tendency was criticized, the influence of the erroneous idea of "schooling is useless" was again felt. Among some teachers and students appeared the phenomenon of lack of earnestness in teaching and lack of diligence in study. Later, the teachers and students of this school conscientiously studied a series of teachings from Chairman Mao on the educational revolution. They criticized the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of wrecking and interfering with Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. Their consciousness of line struggle was raised. The idea of teaching for the revolution and studying for the revolution was fostered. Teaching quality rapidly improved.

Through extensive social investigations, the commanders and fighters of the reconnaissance company obtained a large mass of perceptual data. Cadres

and fighters of the company were then organized to re-study Chairman Mao's teachings on line struggle and study the history of inner-Party two-line struggle. Thus theory was integrated with practice and the history of struggle with real life struggle. Not only was everyone enabled to acquire a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Everything is decided by whether the line is correct or not ideologically and politically." It was also further realized that the history of two-line struggle in our Party is the history of struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the "Left" and Right leaning opportunist line. To carry out correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must raise the ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism and resolutely grapple with tendencies either from the "Left" or the Right. The concept of line struggle was thus strengthened. Consciousness of line struggle was enhanced.

The Party committee of this army unit summed up in time the experience of the reconnaissance company in ideological and political line education and popularized it in those units below. Under the inspiration of such experience, many companies went outdoors to make social investigations. Old Red Army veterans, old Party members and old cadres with line struggle experience were invited to recount the history and reality of inner-Party two-line struggle. In criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some companies went to factories and villages to join workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in talking freely on the great victory scored by our country in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in criticizing the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This made the line education program of companies increasingly rich in content, lively and dynamic in form and increasingly penetrating.

With the deepening of line education, the commanders and fighters of thie army unit have become increasingly conscious in implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Dialectically they handle the relations between politics and military affairs and grapple with what was spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type from the standpoint of the "Left" and the Right in their attempt to interfere in the matter. Military training is carried out with politics placed in command. Prominent achievements are scored.

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PARTY COMMITTEES AT LOWER LEVELS

Doggedly Apply the Materialist Theory of Reflection As A Guide to Revolutionary Practice

- Leading members of the Party committee of Liaochung hsien conscientiously carry out reading and study and make penetrating investigations and studies. Their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is raised continuously with an excellent situation created in revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 16, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, May 14, 1972) Leading members of the Party committee of Liaochung hsien, Liaoning Province, devote themselves to conscientious reading and study, making penetrating investigations and studies and doggedly applying the materialist theory of reflection as a guide to practical work. Subjectivist and metaphysical viewpoints are overcome continuously. Consciousness in implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is raised. An effective boost is given to a thriving situation in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Chairman Mao teaches, "For our comrades, education in dialectical-materialistic epistemology should be conducted, so that they can rectify thinking, be good at making investigation and study, summing up experience and overcoming difficulties, and commit fewer mistakes to give a good performance in work."

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, in compliance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, leading members of the Party committee of Liaochung hsien have linked practice with a serious summing-up of work. From past experiences, both positive and negative, they have come to understand that only by doggedly adhering to the materialist theory of reflection and penetratingly making investigations and studies can we overcome subjectivism and further implement thoroughly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

On this point, a deep understanding was acquired by a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee who had worked in this hsien for over 20 years. Ever since he started working in Liaochung he had been put in charge of agricultural production. He was dubbed a "living map" in Liaochung. Once, in accordance with a demand of Lengtzupao commune, the water conservation department of the hsien suggested that an electric drainage station be built in Jenho village of this commune. In the light of his previous experience, the deputy secretary held that this area was so positioned that its northern part lay higher than its south and, for this reason, water could drain automatically. As accumulated water could actually be made to drain into the P'u River, there was no need for a drainage station. Later, Lengtzupao commune came up with a few more demands for the building of the station. To convince the cadres of what he thought was right, the deputy secretary

went to Jenho village to make an investigation. It turned out that there had been a new change in conditions. At the lower part of the area here, some teams had built main canals and created paddy fields. The route for automatic drainage was blocked. Therefore, when the rainy season came, water accumulated and did not go off easily. There was an actual need for the building of an electric power drainage station.

Conditions found out in the investigation were reported to the hsien Party committee. After a collective discussion by the hsien Party committee, Lengtzupao commune's demand for the building of a station was approved. This matter made the deputy secretary feel that by counting on previous experience in doing things, he would lapse into subjectivism and make a mess of things.

The personal experience of the deputy secretary gave other members of the Party committee great enlightenment. Everyone studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "To decide work guidelines in the light of practical conditions is a most fundamental work method that must be borne in mind by all Communist Party members." The idealist transcendentalism of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was penetratingly criticized. Overcome was the tendency toward neglect of investigation and study because of one's great length of service in Liaochung and supposed familiarity with conditions. Thereafter, everyone persevered in practice, made serious investigations and studies, listened to the opinions of basic-level cadres and commune members and guided work in line with practical conditions.

In ordinary times, the hsien Party committee kept only a standing committee member in office to handle routine work. Apart from attending meetings, other standing committee members spent two-thirds of their time in a year for basic-level activities. The hsien Party committee secretaries made rounds of all the 246 brigades in the whole hsien to get at the overall conditions and unearth and solve problems in time.

The Mich'üan Main Drainage Canal of this hsien was a relatively big local drainage project with the water flow running for a length of over 80 li through four communes. But through reliance on sluice gates for drainage to the river, a big shower would leave a wide patch of fine land at the lower levels instantly inundated. In the spring of last year, in studying the fixing of irrigation facilities, a hsien Party committee secretary led other leading members to survey the terrain deep in the midst of a worksite and listen to mass opinion. Because practical conditions were studied and full play was given to collective wisdom, a work program combining graduated drainage, machine-operated drainage and automatic drainage was worked out with relative smoothness. In accordance with this program, various communes concerned got united in a joint effort toward repair and maintenance. The project was completed with quick, good and economical results. This gave the masses satisfaction.

The leading members of the Party committee of Liaochung hsien came to under that in applying the materialist theory of reflection as a guide to revolutionary practice, we must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Avoid subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality in studying problems,"

be good at looking at the essence of things through all phenomena and especially at laying hold of the reality of class struggle and two-line struggle. Only in this way can we guard against being held spellbound by superficial phenomena and avoid losing our bearings and stimulate the triumphant advance of the cause of socialist revolution and construction along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, some backward teams for a long time failed to handle their work properly. In the past, in making investigations and studies, some leading members paid relatively great attention to looking for the causes where production was concerned. They were for giving those backward teams more material support. Later, they studied the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and applied the class struggle viewpoint and the method of class analysis to overall investigations and studies among backward teams. Everyone came to realize that backward teams gave the appearance of being backward in production but in reality sharp and complex class struggle was involved.

The leading squads of these backward teams were generally not good at waging class struggle. Therefore, the secretary and deputy secretaries and standing committee members of the hsien Party committee constantly went separately and deeply into the midst of these backward teams to stay at selected spots. Close and elaborate investigations and studies were made concerning the reality of class struggle and line struggle in these units.

Santaitzu of Hsiaosaimen commune was the biggest village of the whole hsien with over 1,700 households divided into four production brigades. It was a known backward unit. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsien sent people over several times to help the unit in its work. But backward features were not changed to any appreciable degree.

In the spring of last year, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee came to stay at a selected spot here. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All conclusions come before and not after an investigation," he visited the poor and lower-middle peasants and called Party members, cadres and youths to forums on a number of occasions. After a careful analysis of a large mass of first-hand data acquired, he came to understand that the main cause of the backwardness of this village was the sharp and complex struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines and the lack of a high consciousness of class struggle and line struggle of the leadership members of these brigades, who did not fight various erroneous tendencies with vigor.

In the light of the mass opinion and the reality of the village, he conducted penetrating ideological and political line education. The consciousness of cadres and commune members was raised. Hidden class enemies were dragged out. Further play was given to the socialist activism of the masses. The cadres and commune members got united in fighting and seriously unfolded a mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. This brought about a very rapid change in the backward features of the village. Last

year, despite floods, average per-mow grain output of the four brigades surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

The experience of Sant'aitzu gave everyone great enlightenment. Under the inspiration of chief leading members of the hsien Party committee, over 250 hsien and commune level cadres of the whole hsien headed for backward teams to stay at selected spots to make penetrating investigations and studies. They armed the masses with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy and strengthened the building of basic-level leadership squads. In the past one year and more, the backward brigades in the whole hsien underwent tremendous changes in their features. Over 20 backward brigades joined the advanced ranks.

Leading members of the Party committee of Liaochung hsien have also come to understand that an understanding of objective things cannot be achieved through one single investigation and one spell of practice and can be achieved only through many repetitions of the process from practice to knowledge and from knowledge to practice. Therefore, in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, they pay attention to repeated investigations and continuous practice and continuous summing-up of experience, so that their own knowledge increases steadily and is perfected gradually.

Their understanding of the straightening of Liao River followed a process as follows: Liao River is the largest river that passes through Liaochung hsien. At its widest, it is about 10 li during the flood period. Its flow is over 3,000 cubic meters per second. The river zigzags through the whole hsien from north to south. Its river bed is not stable, and when a flood comes, it will be a great threat to the main dam. In the past, the approach to the Liao River was all along one of a defensive position, a retreat and the yielding of ground. Attention was first paid to the protection of the banks and if this failed, a retreat was made with the building of an encompassing dam and the surrender of large stretches of arable land and some villages. A large waste of manpower and material resources was involved every year. On the basis of investigation and study, the leading members of this hsien in April, 1970 started the first battle to straighten the tortuous course of the river. Successfully completed was the bend-straightening project for the 5-li Ts'aotzu tortuous course of the Liao River.

With the completion of the first stage project, they pressed on with the victory won and started discussing and working out the Ch'aochia bend-straightening project for the Liao River. At this time, some people held that with successful experience obtained in the first stage project, they might handle things the way as before. To counter such thinking, the hsien Party committee organized everyone to seriously sum up experiences and lessons connected with the first bend-straightening project. In the summing up process, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee affirmed the experience in the first bend-straightening effort and meanwhile raised new problems for continuing exploration. He held that the first bend-straightening project was worked on in April. Though it was then supposed to be a dry period yet there were still over 60 rivulets of water running.

Great difficulties were encountered in damming up the water flow. A great concentration of manpower and material resources was required as all the efforts would be wasted if something went wrong half way. Was there still a more favorable work season than April? Everyone felt that this point was a moot one. They felt that with not a complete understanding of objective things obtained, if we should take partial success as complete success, then we were liable to lapse into blindness. Therefore, they seriously looked up hydrological data about the Liao River and continuously made investigations and studies among the masses. At last, it was found that the dry period with the least flow of water from the Liao River in the whole year was some time before ice melting. It was decided to work on the second bend-straightening project in February, 1971. Practice showed that in this period, the flow from the Liao River was limited to not more than five rivulets. The damming work was carried out with far greater ease than before.

After the completion of the second bend-straightening project, the leading members of the hsien Party committee summed up the experience in that regard in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice and knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge." It was felt that in February it was an ice-bound world with earth frozen hard as stone. Many difficulties were encountered in digging new channels. It was then decided that for the third bend-straightening project, the new river channel be completed before the freezing weather in late autumn. No water would be conducted until early spring before ice melting. Then the river would be dammed with water conducted to proper channels. In the autumn of last year and the spring of this year, in accordance with this program, they again worked on the third bend-straightening project for the Chia River. As a result, the project went on very smoothly. A saving in manpower and material was effected. It meant a big saving in funds for the state.

Due to dogged adherence to the materialist theory of reflection as a guide to work, the Party committee of Liaochung hsien has created an excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the hsien. The mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture develops vigorously. Agricultural production goes up day by day. In the past one year and more, the whole hsien has created over 14,000 mow of square fields, furrowed fields and terraced fields. Basically changed was the situation in history marked by "waterlogging at the lower reaches of nine rivers in every nine years out of ten." Last year, despite floods arising out of external factors and waterlogging due to internal factors, a bumper harvest in agriculture was reaped. Per-mow grain output surpassed for the first time the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

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Members of South China Hsien Party Committee Base Work on Investigations

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 15, 1972)

leading members of the communist party committee of tenghsien county in south china base their work on deep-going investigations at the grassroots level. both revolution and production in this county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region are progressing well.

all members of the county party committee, from the party secretary down, average more than half their time every year in working at the grassroots level.

they have made a serious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in connection with their work. this has raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. in line with the materialist theory of reflection, they adhere to the working style of going deep among the masses to make investigations. they have studied a dozen topics related to the county's work and summed up experience in implementing party policies. they have collected first-hand information for over-all guidance of work. agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries are thriving.

five of the people's communes lagged behind in agricultural production. while paying attention to advanced units which had done well in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the county party committee strengthened its work in the five communes. a leading cadre on the committee went to a dozen production brigades in them and had discussions with representatives of local poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres, women, youth and militiamen. he did farm work with the peasants, chatted with them and trekked across hills and rivers to study the land and the distribution of water control projects. he found that although the backwardness of the five communes might be attributed in part to natural conditions, one important common factor hindered their advance -- the leading bodies of these communes did not have a high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

education was carried out among the cadres and commune members in ideology and political line. in the course of the study, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers was criticized. this led to a high-tide in the mass movement to learn from tachai, a standard bearer in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, and helped promote farm production.

the county is situated in a hilly area along the hsichiang river. the 2,666 hectares along the lower reaches of the river were threatened by flood every summer. leading members of the county party committee went to six communes along the river to make investigations in the spring of 1970. they visited commune members and cadres and read hydrographic data. the river usually was in spate in late june. some of the rice fields on the lowland were harvested before this time because they were planted earlier. the county party

committee summed up this experience and suggested that the communes and production teams cultivate paddy rice earlier. a better early rice harvest was reaped that year. after the flood, late rice was cultivated.

in 1971, leading members of the county party committee again led an investigation group to the area. they asked the opinions of the masses. they made inquiry into the law of the flood and found methods to deal with it. the county party committee led commune members in building sluice gates to prevent flood at 22 points and embankments 2,450 metres long. these protected 666 hectares of farmland from flood and created conditions for good harvests.

through practice, the county party committee realized the necessity of learning from the masses in all earnestness. in this way one's wishful thinking is replaced by a recognition of objective realities and problems can be solved.

when a cold spell arrived, many early rice seedlings used to rot and much seed was wasted. a deputy secretary of the county party committee went to communes and production teams which had found a solution to this problem. he held discussions with veteran peasants and summed up experience that was spread throughout the county.

PRODUCT QUALITY

Strive Also for Greater, Faster and More Economical Results While Achieving Better Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1972)

To strive to improve the quality of products, so that one article may last as long as one and a half or as two articles, means in a sense increase of production by 50 percent or 100 percent. But, if its quality is below the required standard, the product will reduce and even lose all its use value. This will not only cause a waste economically, but also bring poor influence politically and in production. Some varieties of products may run considerably short and this may seem to be a problem of quantity, but actually it is not without the factor of quality. In fact, some varieties of products run short not entirely because of insufficient supply but, to a certain degree, precisely because of the increased demand resulting from poor quality. For this reason, as regards the product which has run short and is urgently needed, we cannot just consider quantity at the expense of quality. All products must put quality in the first position and bring good results to the fore and then aim at achieving greater, faster and more economical results. Only in this way will it be possible to conform to the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

The problem of product quality is fundamentally a problem of the line. In order to strive for better quality in practice, it is necessary to carry out education in ideology and political line penetratingly. At the mention of the problem of quality, some comrades always feel that this is a technical problem. Certainly, the improvement of quality of products really calls for the solution of some technical problems. But we should see that good or poor quality is a reflection of the work in various fields from all angles. It reflects technical work and the problems of enterprise management and, above all, the problem of political work, the mass line and execution of policy. The quality of products cannot be fine whenever effort is not made to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to put the proletarian politics perseveringly in command, to grasp class struggle, to rely on the working class, to carry out the Party's policies and to establish the idea of taking utmost responsibility for the state, showing utmost concern for the people and constantly improving skills. We should uncover and resolve the contradictions through the problem of quality and concretely strengthen work in various fields. (Excerpts from an article by Szu-ch'uan Jih-pao commentator dated April 24: "Strive To Improve Quality of Products")

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Put Product Quality in the First Position

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1972)

Quantity certainly cannot be ignored if we are to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Otherwise, it will be impossible to meet the needs of socialist construction, war preparations and the people's living. For this reason, it is definitely necessary to fulfill according to schedule or overfulfill the target of output specified in the state plan. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to reach or surpass the important economic and technical targets regarding quality, variety, consumption of raw and semi-finished materials, productivity of labor, production cost and profits as laid down in the state plan, otherwise the state plan cannot be fulfilled in an all-round manner. Of these, product quality must be given special stress and put in the first position.

Quality and quantity are a unity of opposites and can be transformed into each other. Without quantity, there cannot be quality; good or poor quality has direct bearing on the magnitude of quantity. If products are crudely made or comprised mostly of inferior ones or rejects, they will directly reduce the quantity of up-to-standard products. We should also see that our country's industrial production is socialized production on a big scale in which one ring is closely linked with another. The poor quality of products of one unit may impede the normal progress of production of many other units and hinder the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of the products of many other units. For this reason, grasp of quality does not reduce quantity; on the other hand, output will increase only when quality is firmly grasped. Only when fine quality is insured will it be possible to create a high output of up-to-standard products.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, provided we raise our cognition, adopt a serious attitude, strengthen leadership, rely on the masses and establish a perfect system, we shall surely be able to raise the quality of products continuously to a higher level and make still greater contributions toward building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. (Excerpts from an ideological commentary carried in Pei-ching Jih-pao dated April 24: "Approach the Question of Quality by Raising It to the High Plane of the Line")

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EXPORT TRADE

Growth of China's Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 14, 1972)

China's export commodities fair, held every spring and autumn since 1957, has adhered to the country's socialist policies for foreign trade and made positive contributions to promoting friendly trade contacts between China and various countries and regions of the world and to enhancing mutual understanding and friendship. The fair has won favourable comments from friends of trade circles all over the world.

The size of the fair has grown steadily with the development of China's national economy and her contacts with other parts of the world. The 1957 spring fair, covering a floor space of 12,000 square metres, displayed 10,000 exhibits and was attended by 1,200 visitors from over 20 countries and regions. The 1971 autumn fair covered a floor space four times as great; the number of exhibits increased three times and the visitors numbered 19,000, coming from nearly a hundred countries and regions. More and a greater variety of textiles, light industrial products, cereals, edible oils and other foodstuffs and local and livestock products are available for export at the current fair compared with last autumn's.

At the current fair there is a marked increase in the number of visitors from countries and regions in the third world. Among the businessmen, many are visiting the fair for the first time. There are also businessmen from countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with China. This shows their common desire to promote friendly trade contacts with China.

Another important fact is the steady increase in the value of business transactions done at the fair year after year. Total business transactions registered at last autumn's commodities fair showed a 36.3 per cent increase over the 1970 autumn fair. The total volume of transactions registered in the first 20 days of the current fair is equal to the total reached at the 1970 spring fair.

These figures show that China is now capable of providing more industrial and agricultural products for export. The amount of traditional Chinese export commodities such as tea, rosin, tung oil, pig bristles, silk and silk piece goods has increased from twofold to dozens of times respectively in the last fifteen years. China has pursued the policy of self-reliance and gone are the days when her home market was inundated by foreign consumer goods. With the speedy development of the textile, food and other light industries, more items are available for export. There is a marked increase in the amount of bicycles, cotton fabrics and canned food sold at the fair.

with the growth of the chemical, machine-building and metallurgical industries and the establishment of many new industrial branches, the fair is offering more varieties of export goods. large numbers of new goods are welcomed by foreign businessmen. for instance, china's plastics and petro-chemical industries, both established after liberation, provide commodities for the fair. china had to import even nails before liberation, and now supplies the fair with large quantities of hardware as well as machinery and equipment for the light, textile and food processing industries. the 1971 spring fair sold 70 times as many machine tools as at the 1957 spring fair.

the fair has contributed much to the promotion of the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese people and the people of other parts of the world. proceeding from the policy of equality and mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs, members of the staff approach all businessmen on an equal footing. this helps enhance friendship and is praised by the visiting businessmen.

many friendly businessmen regard the fair as a means of promoting friendship. they said that they had come not only for making transactions but also for friendship.

China's 1972 Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15,1972)

china's 1972 spring export commodities fair closed in kwangchow today.

during its month-long session, a total of 21,000 people came to visit the fair or to conduct trade negotiations. they came from over 90 countries and regions on the five continents. among them were also overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the fair from beginning to end. trade transactions were brisk. a bigger volume of transactions was concluded than at any of the previous fairs.

a grand reception was held this evening to mark the closing of the fair. chen yu, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech.

he said: "the current fair took place in an excellent situation when china is expanding her relations with countries in various parts of the world. we have received large numbers of friends from the trade circles in various countries and regions on the five continents. chinese national import and export corporations have concluded enormous import and export transactions with them, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and exchanging what one has for what one needs. the trade negotiations and visits by these friends have promoted trade and friendship

between the people of china and other countries. "as china's socialist construction develops, trade will surely increase between china and other countries," he pointed out.

present at the reception were chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and departments concerned wang shou-tao, yang mei-sheng, yuan teh-liang, liu hsing-lung, chiao lin-yi, chang ching-yao and su ke-chih.

more friends from the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america attended this fair than before. among the foreign visitors were businessmen from countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with china.

there was a big increase in the volume of transactions in cereals, edible oils and other foodstuffs, native and livestock products, light industrial products and textiles, metals and minerals, chemicals and machinery. chinese traditional export items and works of art and crafts, in particular, drew favourable comments from the visitors.

the staff members of the fair implemented china's foreign trade policy of equality and mutual benefit and exchanging what one has for what one needs. they warmly received customers from different countries and regions, and the trade negotiations helped enhance mutual understanding and friendship.

many friends from asian, african and latin american countries held that in international economic and trade contacts, the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be followed, and firm support should be given to the developing countries in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for winning and defending national independence and developing national economy. they spoke highly of the chinese people's consistent, firm and unswerving efforts in expanding trade with the developing countries. speaking about growing trade between pakistan and china, a pakistan friend who attended the fair on six occasions said: china had the same bitter experience of being subjected to aggression and bullying as pakistan, so the chinese government and people always firmly oppose foreign aggression and support the just struggles of small and weak countries for safeguarding their state sovereignty and independence. china always keeps to stand in economic and trade contacts.

the guests also visited factories, rural people's communes, schools and hospitals and saw theatrical performances and sports shows in kwangchow. many friends praised the vigorous expansion of china's industry and agriculture and the new achievements in culture and education, health and medicine. they wished the chinese people still greater success.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Northeast China Glassware Factory Fights Silicon Dust

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 15, 1972)

_____ the talien glassware factory in northeast china has taken a number of measures to bring silicon dust under control and successfully protected the workers' health. a general check-up shows that all the workers who entered the factory after liberation are free from silicosis.

the raw material preparation workshop used to suffer most from silicon dust. now conveyer belts carry silica stones to the automated mills where the stones are mixed with water and crushed. then the silica powder flows out of the shop with the water in an endless stream. the whole shop is clean and bright, and above all dust-free.

some fifty years ago under the rule of japanese imperialism, the workers of the factory did back-breaking labour in very bad working conditions. the mill house was shrouded in a fog of silicon dust, the density of which came to more than 1,160 mg. per cubic metre. most of the workers fell victim to silicosis and many died.

the people's government after 1949 urged this factory to strengthen labour protection and control silicon dust. many measures were adopted to this end. five times as many new buildings were added to the factory, all with ventilation facilities. led by the factory party organization, the workers renovated the major work processes to bring the density of silicon dust down to meet the state requirements. a special fund was appropriated to cover labour protection utensils, nutriment and other items for the workers, especially those working in the mill house and in high temperature. the density of silicon dust was examined from time to time and free medical check-ups were made regularly among the workers. workers who contracted silicosis before liberation were sent to hospital for treatment and convalescence free of charge and with full pay. besides, the factory also set up a clinic, a canteen, a bath and a rest room.

the workers proposed transforming dry grinding into fluid grinding to reduce dust. this proposal won the support from the leadership. so the workers and technicians made a new design to improve the mill. chang shih-tsai and some other veteran workers worked hard day by day to build and rebuild various types of troughs suited to grinding with water. the working conditions were thus improved.

however, the workers still used spades and barrows in transporting and charging silica material. work was rather strenuous and besides, certain amount of silicon dust still polluted the air. the leading members of the factory resolved to change the situation. they made investigations in workshops and encouraged workers to mechanize the transportation and charging

of silica. the workers, cadres and technicians pooled their efforts in completing in half a year a mechanized production line from old equipment and waste material. this further reduced dust and freed workers from heavy manual labour, raising working efficiency by three-fold.

now the density of silicon dust has been reduced to five mg. per cubic metre.

RADIOS

China Produces More Radios of Better Quality

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

china is producing more radio sets of better quality at steadily reduced prices. this is in line with chairman mao's great call "strive to do broadcasting work well and serve the people of china and the world." the radio is a medium for the chinese people to learn marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and enrich their cultural life.

china started the radio industry after liberation. in the early post-liberation period, only a small quantity of radio elements were produced and electron tubes were merely trial-produced. in the first five-year plan period china became self-sufficient in radio elements and equipment and output of radio sets increased and new varieties were added. the great proletarian cultural revolution gave an impetus to china's electronic industry. twentysix provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions now serial-produce transistor radios. output of radios last year was four times the 1965 figure and a 78 per cent increase was registered in the first quarter of this year over the same period of last year. quality has constantly improved and prices dropped.

china's radio industry now turns out a wide range of products, including desk, portable and pocket-size transistor radios. in designing a new product, the producer invariably aims to make it technically advanced, economical and easy to maintain. the peking tungfeng no. 1 radio factory and changchou no. 3 radio factory used silicon transistors to make a kind of radio sets at low cost. they saved much metal for the state.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM AND BRITAIN

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets and Fetes Belgian and British Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met marthe huysmans, former secretary general of the belgium-china association, mrs. joan violet robinson, vice-president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, and british friend mr. roland berger and gave a dinner in their honour. he had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasions were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li en-chiu, chang yu-lin, tung chao, hsieh chi-mei and liu kuang-ya.

the guests arrived in peking on april 29 and may 1 separately. during their stay here, they visited factories, schools and people's communes. they will visit other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Factories in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Luta, May 14, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished guests from cambodia visited the talien locomotive and rolling stock plant and the talien glassware factory this morning when they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

they were accompanied by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and liu ten-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee.

upon their arrival at the locomotive and rolling stock plant at ten a.m., the distinguished guests were accorded a warm and hospitable reception by leading members of the plant revolutionary committee and workers. samdech sihanouk visited the machinery and assembly workshops in the company of the chairman of the plant revolutionary

committee. he praised the achievements the workers had made in production by working in cooperation with the technicians and cadres in line with chairman mao's teachings.

in the talien glassware factory, samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests watched how the workers did their job. they expressed appreciation for the various fine and beautiful products. at the end of the visit, samdech sihanouk cordially chatted with veteran worker ting yuan-fu, who wished the cambodian people new victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished guests visited the talien port this afternoon in the company of comrades chen hsi-lien and liu teh-tsai. they went on board the china-made ocean-going freighter "tali" and were warmly welcomed by the crew.

the luta municipal revolutionary committee sponsored an acrobatic show this evening in honour of samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests. the fine performance of the artists was applauded by the guests.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Lushun Port and See Exhibition of Military Skills

(NCNA-English Luta, May 15, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests today visited the lushun port and watched an exhibition of military skills on the sea. they were accorded a warm welcome by commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and local people.

they were accompanied on their visit by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

hsiao ching-kuang, commander of the p.l.a. navy who had come specially from peking to luta to meet the distinguished guests, was with them when they watched the exhibition of military skills.

when samdech and madame sihanouk arrived at the port this morning, the welcoming crowds waved the national flags of china and cambodia and bouquets, danced merrily and shouted: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" commanders and fighters of the navy stood in salute on the wharf and the decks of naval vessels.

samdech and madame sihanouk inspected a guard of honour and the naval vessels there. the distinguished guests went on board one of the vessels and watched a display of naval combat skills.

at the end of the exhibition, all the participating vessels and aircraft, in neat formations, saluted samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests. samdech sihanouk clapped his hands, congratulating the commanders and fighters on their success.

all the vessels at the port whistled a welcome to the distinguished guests as the ship carrying them cruised back. then samdech sihanouk delivered a cordial and friendly speech to the p.l.a. men. he said: "today's exhibition shows us the tremendous achievements of the chinese navy under chairman mao's leadership. the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of cambodia and china are unbreakable. in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, the cambodian people and the national liberation armed forces will always fight alongside the chinese people and the people's liberation army."

accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests on the occasion were liu hua-ching, deputy chief of staff of the p.l.a. navy, and leading members of the naval units stationed in luta sun liang-ping, sun hung-chih, kao shih-jung, wang fa-ming and tien lin-hsun.

present on the occasion were also kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrades liu ten-tsai, yin tsan-chen, wang hsuan-mei and yang ling.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Second Group of Foreign Diplomats in China Visit Loyang, Sian and Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

the second group of diplomatic officials from 35 embassies, an office and a mission in china (including 16 diplomatic envoys and their wives) visited loyang in honan province, sian in shensi province and tachai people's commune in hsiyang county of shansi province from may 5 to 14 at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry. they were accompanied by chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wang hai-jung, assistant minister for foreign affairs.

they visited factories, people's communes, cultural and educational institutions and places of historical interest. they were accorded a warm and friendly reception by leading members of departments under the revolutionary committees of honan, shensi and shansi provinces, loyang and sian municipalities and hsiyang county as well as local people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Second Delegation to China of Japanese Komeito

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the second delegation to china of the japanese komeito (komei party). the delegation leader is bunzo ninomiya, vice-chairman of the komeito central committee, and deputy leader is naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary of the komeito central committee.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were hiroshi tsuruoka, tokiko tada, michiko watanabe, mikio omi, yoshimi nakagawa, nobuto matsuo, hiroshi kodera, takehiko aizawa, toshikazu kanai and keiichi ishiura.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chin su-cheng, li meng-ching, chen kang, shan ta-chi, wang hsiao-hsien, chou pin, sun hao-yuan, chao chung-hsin, chiang hsiu-li and wang yin.

Japanese Sasebo Trade Union Activists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

a 16-member trade union activists' friendship delegation from sasebo of japan arrived here by train this evening. leader of the delegation is isao hayami, deputy leader narito yufu and secretary general nobufumi nishimura.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chi pao-shu, hsu chung-ching, li tieh-ying and wang tung-feng.

before coming to peking, the delegation visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and tientsin.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Minister Fetes Visiting Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry khalid al adasani gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, according to a report from kuwait.

among those present at the reception were abdul aziz al sagar, president of the kuwaiti chamber of commerce and industry; rashid abdulaziz al-rashid, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; khalid al kharafi, under-secretary of the ministry of commerce and industry; mohmoud al adasani, assistant under-secretary of the ministry of finance and oil; and other kuwaiti personalities in the economic and commercial fields.

all members of the arts and crafts trading group of the china national light industrial products import and export corporation were present at the dinner. chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei and other diplomatic officials here were also present.

speaking at the dinner, khalid al adasani and chen chieh wished daily development of the friendship and commercial relations between the two countries.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Continues Tour of Mexican Cities and Holds Exhibition Matches

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 14, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation visited pueblo, the fourth biggest city of mexico, on may 12 and sahagun, a new emerging industrial city, yesterday. the chinese players held friendly exhibition matches in the two cities.

the chinese delegation arrived at pueblo on the evening of may 12 in the company of farrell, president of the mexican table tennis association, and nasser, president of the host committee, and had an exhibition match with mexican players on the same evening. gonzalo bautista, governor of pueblo state, and over 1,000 spectators watched the match.

on behalf of the government and people of pueblo, bautista most warmly welcomed the chinese table tennis delegation. he expressed the hope that the delegation

will bring back to china the friendship of the people of pueblo.

chuang tse-tung, head of the chinese delegation, said, "the people of pueblo have a glorious tradition of heroic struggle against foreign aggression". he said, "we are especially happy that the long and traditional friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples was recorded in the history of pueblo city in the 17th and 18th centuries."

the exhibition match took place in a very friendly atmosphere. the players of the two countries drew repeated ovation and applause.

after touring pueblo city on may 13, the delegation arrived at sahagun, an industrial city built in the desert by the mexican people, the same day. it was accorded a friendly and enthusiastic reception by the workers and functionaries of this new industrial centre.

an exhibition match between the players of the two countries was held at noon. emilion kriegel, general director of sahagun, delivered a welcome speech on behalf of the workers and functionaries. he said, "table tennis has become a sport of friendship today. we express our heartfelt gratitude to the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china for visiting sahagun city. we sincerely wish the friends of the chinese table tennis delegation great success and hope that through this visit the sports, commercial and friendly relations between the people and workers of china and mexico will be further developed."

chuang tse-tung said in his speech, "in the past, the ancestors of the mexican working people created with their own hands a brilliant, ancient civilization, and today, the mexican workers have established and developed with their own hands their own national economy in the desert. this is a spirit in conformity with the road of self-reliance and independent economy. this spirit is very valuable and most worthy for us to learn from."

he said, "both china and mexico are developing countries belonging to the third world. they had the same sufferings in the past, and sympathize with and support each other today in their struggle against imperialism."

chuang tse-tung said in conclusion, "we sincerely wish the friendship between the people, workers and sportsmen of china and mexico be evergreen."

a luncheon was given for the visiting chinese delegation. in the afternoon, the delegation visited a state diesel plant and held another exhibition match there.

during the two matches, the mexican workers and functionaries warmly applauded and bursted into cheers again and again.

when members of the chinese delegation were leaving, many workers crowded round them for signatures. they kept waving at the departing chinese visitors till their cars were far away.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Medical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

a seven-member delegation of the nepal medical association led by dr. shanker bahadur singh, president of the association, arrived here by air today. it has come for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese medical association.

among those greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of the medical circles of the chinese capital, including hsieh hua, wang kang-chiu, kao chin-o, wu ying-kai, lin ching, pan shao-chuan and chien jui-pi.

y.k. silwal, first secretary, and basudev sharma, second secretary, of the nepalese embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Tourists Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

a chinese friendship tourists group headed by wu tzu-wen, leader, and hsiao yu-chen, deputy leader, left here by train today for the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the 19-member group off at the railway station were cheng yu-chu and li chuan-chung, leading members of the travel and tourism administrative bureau of china.

also present was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Leaves Pyongyang for Hamhung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 14, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china arrived in hamhung city by train today for a friendly performance tour.

welcoming them at the railway station were hyon mu gwang, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea (w.p.k.) and chief secretary of the w.p.k. south hamgyong provincial committee; kim yong nam, vice-chairman of the south

hamgyong provincial people's committee; pak song gwan, chief secretary of the w.p.k. hamhung municipal committee; cho hui nam, vice-chairman of the hamhung municipal people's committee; and other responsible members of the province and the city.

working people and artists of hamhung city were also present at the station.

when leaving pyongyang on the evening of may 13, the shanghai dance drama troupe of china was seen off at the railway station by kim gyong ryon, member of the w.p.k. central committee, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; li myon sang, member of the w.p.k. central committee, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; and sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and others were also present.

the dance drama troupe was accompanied by chang chol, alternate member of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-minister of culture.

during its stay in pyongyang, the shanghai dance drama troupe gave four performances featuring the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" which were warmly welcomed by the pyongyang people. members of the troupe visited the korean revolutionary museum and the pyongyang textile mill.

Peking Banquet Bids Farewell to Korean Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet this evening to bid farewell to the men's basketball team of the democratic people's republic of korea with kwon sok ki as its leader and kim ji son as its deputy leader, and warmly congratulate the korean comrades-in-arms on the successful conclusion of their friendly visit to china.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and his wife attended the banquet.

present were wang meng, minister, and chao cheng-nung, vice-minister, of the host commission, and leading members of organizations concerned chen ta-yuan, hsin cheng, wu yueh-sung and chien ta-yuen, and chinese basketball players.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

chao cheng-hung and kwon sok ki spoke and toasted the everlasting militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between the two peoples.

most of the members of the team will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

China-Vietnam Friendship Association Sends Message to Vietnam-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

the china-viet nam friendship association, in a message to the viet nam-china friendship association today, sternly denounces u.s. imperialism for its grave act of war escalation in mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, cutting off land and sea communications and intensifying the naval and air attacks against north viet nam. the message expresses firm support to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the message says, "no escalation of the war by u.s. imperialism can intimidate the heroic vietnamese people or block the victorious advance of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it will only further enhance the iron will of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in resisting the aggressors, and the firm opposition of the people throughout the world, the american people included."

the message says, "the china-viet nam friendship association firmly supports the chinese government's may 11, 1972 statement. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe with each other. firmly adhering to the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people are determined to go all out in supporting the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples to carry their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to final victory."

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Football Delegation Arrives in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, May 15, 1972)

the chinese football delegation with sung yen-chuang as leader and tung lien-bi as deputy leader arrived here by air yesterday evening for a friendly visit to the people's democratic republic of yemen.

the delegation had just concluded a friendly visit to syria.

it was warmly welcomed at the airport in aden by abdulla bin salman, director of the presidential council office and president of the general football federation of the democratic yemen, and more than 100 sportsmen and youths.

chinese ambassador to the democratic yemen li chiang-fen and counsellor of the chinese embassy wang hao were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese and Somali Leaders and Responsible Members of Departments Meet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

leaders and responsible members of departments concerned of china and somalia met in a cordial and friendly atmosphere here this evening.

present on the somali side were: president mohamed siad barre, secretary of state mohamed sheikh osman, maj. abdi warsama issak, secretary of state omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state ahmed mohamed mahamoud, ambassador ohmed mohamed darman, chief state counsel abdullahi saeed osman and lt. col. abdulhamid ali yusuf.

present on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo, chi peng-fei, wu teh, wang shu-sheng, wang hsin-ting, pai hsiang-kuo, sha feng, yang chieh, chen mu-hua, ho ying, ting hsi-lin, han hsu, chang shu, hsu han-ping, fan tso-kai and others.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Distinguished Somali Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people this evening to warmly welcome his excellency mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and all members of the delegation he is leading.

among the guests were:

samdech penn nouth, prime minister, and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

s.a. fofanah, minister of trade and industry of sierra leone, s.a.j. pratt, minister of foreign affairs, and the other members of the sierra leone government trade delegation;

ahmedou ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transport of the islamic republic of mauritania, and the other members of the mauritanian government trade delegation;

s.a. maswanya, minister for home affairs of tanzania and the other members of the delegation of the tanzanian ministry for home affairs; and

diplomatic officials of the somali embassy here.

attending the banquet were: yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang shu-sneng, vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; and yang chieh, minister of communications.

the national flags of somalia and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. the band played music of welcome when president siad, prime minister penn nouth and other guests entered the hall in the company of premier chou en-lai and others.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and somali peoples. premier chou en-lai and president siad made speeches (to be released separately). the band played the national anthems of somalia and china. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the daily growth of the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries, and to the continuous victory of the afro-asian peoples in their united struggle against imperialism.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the banquet.

present were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang;

leading members of chinese government departments, of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chen mu-hua, ho ying, lai chi-fa, yuan pao-hua, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, yen chun, ting hsi-lin, yu pu-hsuen, chang chi-chin, tai cheng-yuan, hsu han-ping, yu hui-yung, wang hai-ting, wang yeh-chiu, han hsu, chang shu and wang hsiao-yi; and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai and comrade tsai chien; and

leading members of various general departments, services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, pan yen, tsao li-huai, ting pen-chun, kuo yen-lin, li chen, yao kuo-min, li tung-han, wu hsien-en, yang kun, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech made this evening at the banquet in honour of somali president mohamed siad barre:

your excellency respected president mohamed siad barre, distinguished guests from somalia,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, has come to our country for a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to president siad and the other distinguished guests on the delegation led by him.

the somali people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. over a century, the somali people waged valiant struggles wave upon wave to resist foreign aggression and won national independence in the early 60's. under the leadership of his excellency president mohamed siad barre, the government and people of the somali democratic republic, defying brute force and persevering in struggle, have since october 1969 repeatedly smashed imperialist subversive schemes, safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty and developed national economy and culture. in its foreign relations, somalia pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and has made unremitting efforts in supporting the national liberation movements in africa and expressing solidarity for the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the people of the world. the chinese people rejoice

at your successes and sincerely wish you new victories on your road of independent development.

at present the international situation is excellent. the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national liberation and social progress are growing vigorously throughout the world. in asia, the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has dealt extremely heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. of late, the u.s. government has gone to the length of ordering the mining of the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, the cutting off of its land and water communications and the intensification of air and naval strikes. this is a grave escalation of the war. however, it cannot intimidate the heroic vietnamese people but will only further arouse them to unite as one in their hatred against the common enemy and carry their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to the end till the complete defeat of the u.s. aggressors. in africa, at the meetings held recently by the united nations special committee on decolonization, the representatives of african countries and liberation movements issued a strong call for the eradication of the evils of colonialism and racism, expressing the firm will of the african people to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. in latin america, at the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development held in santiago, the capital of chile, the asian, african and latin american developing countries have condemned and combated imperialism and expansionism for their acts of plunder and exploitation of the countries of the third world. all this is a living proof that it has become an irresistible trend of history that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. the chinese government and people resolutely oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war, firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle to win their national rights and to recover the lost territories and firmly support the african people in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and racial equality. we will always stand together with the countries of the third world in the struggle against aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers.

there were friendly contacts between the peoples of china and somalia far back in history, and in the past century they have forged a profound militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, and particularly in the past two years and more, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and somalia have made good progress. somalia consistently supported the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. i wish to take this opportunity to express once again our thanks. i believe that the current state visit to china by his excellency president siad will certainly further enhance the fraternal friendship of our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

i wish complete success to his excellency president siad and all the distinguished guests from somalia on their visit.

i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the somali democratic republic,

to the friendship of the peoples of china and somalia and the friendly cooperation between the two countries,

to the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency president siad,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from somalia,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of all the members on the government trade delegation of sierra leone led by his excellency minister s.a. fofanah,

to the health of all the members on the government trade delegation of mauritanian led by his excellency minister ahmedou ould abdallah,

to the health of all the members on the delegation of the ministry for home affairs of the united republic of tanzania led by his excellency minister s.a. maswanya,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Mohamed Siad Barre's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, at the banquet premier chou en-lai gave this evening:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

respected leading comrades of the chinese party and state,

respected comrade penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

comrades and friends from the diplomatic corps,

comrades and friends,

i would like to express my profound and heartfelt gratitude for the warm and tumultuous welcome accorded to us since our arrival at your great and beautiful country. the spontaneous expression of hospitality extended to us demonstrates the strong and unshakable friendship and fraternal sentiments which characterise our relations.

on paying this visit to your great country, i bring to you and, through you, to the valiant chinese people the fraternal greetings and warm sentiments of goodwill from the members of the supreme revolutionary council, government and people of the somali democratic republic.

in spite of the geographical distance between our two countries, i am glad to note that contacts between our peoples date back hundreds of years ago. thanks to the pioneering spirit of the chinese people and the tendency of the rest of the world to look at far east, particularly china, as the cradle of civilisation, the founding stone which was laid down for the contemporary relations between our two peoples shows the common struggle of our peoples for socialist transformation, progress and freedom for our peoples.

our present visit to your country at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china is yet another re-affirmation of the time-honoured and age-old goodwill and mutual understanding which marks our bilateral relations.

although friendly ties existed between the people's republic of china and the people of the somali democratic republic since attainment of independence, the bilateral relations between the two countries have been established on strong footing after the birth of our blessed october revolution in somalia. our identical policies and socialist systems both at international and domestic levels based on equality, social justice and economic progress and common struggle against the reactionary elements and the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism testify to our adherence to common principles and objectives. in this context, our close cooperation in all fields and at all levels has been of mutual benefit and made a significant contribution to the transformation and development of economy on socialist principle in the fulfilment of the needs and aspirations of our two people. in this connection, it is gratifying to note that under the technical and economic cooperation programme between our two countries, the government of the people's republic of china has rendered tremendous assistance in the realisation of major projects in the economic and social fields. i would like to pay special tribute to the chinese experts, doctors and technicians who, in their respective capacities, have rendered an invaluable dedicated service to the somali people and demonstrated a high sense of responsibility, diligence and devotion in the execution of their assignments.

permit me, comrades, to touch briefly on the contemporary situation in the somali democratic republic. since the birth of our blessed revolution of 21 october 1969, our people set forth with determination upon the realisation of the fundamental objective of the revolution and in accordance with our declared principle of scientific socialism aimed at founding a society based on social justice, equality and economic progress. pursuant to these fundamental objectives, a great deal of achievements have been attained in the economic and social fields. although an effective political organisational machinery has not yet been established, the masses participate fully in the affairs of the state and contribute effectively to the national reconstruction and the economic development through the application of scientific socialism which is the only human philosophy instrumental in creating a society based on the right of work and on the principle of social justice and equality.

i need not dwell at length on the similarity of views of the people's republic of china and the somali democratic republic on international problems because our stand is only too obvious for the students of international relations. however, the role played by the people's republic of china despite the unsuccessful efforts of imperialists and their stooges to isolate china, could not be lightly glossed over. indeed, the astronomical achievements scored by the chinese people in transforming their country into a modern socialist state under the wise guidance and teachings of chairman mao tsetung, have made the people's republic of china a great nation. applying the principle of scientific socialism, the noble chinese people through their hard work and dynamic efforts have attained tremendous socio-economic progress which serves as a glaring example for the national reconstruction and economic development of emergent countries in africa, asia and latin america.

the vital and erstwhile material and moral support that your country gives to the african and asian liberation movements has effectively contributed to the victories attained time and again by the liberation movements in their bitter armed confrontation with colonialists and racialists. the somali democratic republic as a socialist revolutionary country is also devoted to the solidarity and collaboration with liberation movements of all peoples languishing still under the imperialist and colonial yoke. we extend to them all the assistance and support within our means. indeed, the membership of the somali democratic republic in the liberation committee of the organisation of african unity and the united nations special committee on apartheid bears testimony to our selfless attachment for the liberation cause not only in africa but also throughout the world.

the mogadishu declaration adopted last year by the heads of state and government of east and central african states ushered new era in africa's struggle for self-determination and independence and indeed for liberation wars throughout the african continent. it is, therefore, more than ever before necessary that liberation movements be given all the required means to wage the wars for freedom and dignity. china's role in this noble and honourable struggle has been one of commendable record.

today africa is passing through a difficult stage of historical development. the involvement of imperial powers in the affairs of indepedent african and asian states poses a serious threat to their political independence and economic development. in some cases, the relations between certain african and asian states have become restrained due to the existence of outstanding disputes deliberately created by the imperialist designs and machinations. it is imperative that these states should, in the interest of african unity, find ways and means of settling their problems in a spirit of cooperation and understanding. with specific reference to the territorial disputes between the somali democratic republic and her neighbours, the somali democratic republic will pursue a policy aimed at solving these problems through negotiations and on the basis of the right to self-determination.

the somali people unreservedly support the struggle of the valiant people of indo-china and call for the immediate cessation of the united states imperialist aggression and the unconditional withdrawal of their forces and allied troops from viet nam, cambodia and laos.

the recent escalation of the viet nam war by the u.s. and the mining of the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam does not only violate the principle of international law and u.n. charter, but also constitutes a deliberate threat to international peace and security. the supreme revolutionary council of the s.d.r. has adopted an official declaration condemning the recent u.s. aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the d.r. of viet nam.

on the question of the unification of korea, the somali democratic republic supports the position of the democratic people's republic of korea which rightly lays down the basis for securing a just and a lasting solution to this problem. we believe that the u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea does not serve any useful purpose and should therefore be dismantled. the foreign troops stationed in the southern wing of korea (south korea) under false pretext of maintaining peace under the u.n. flag should be withdrawn without any further delay. i mean korea should be left to koreans to decide their country's destiny.

in the middle east, israel obstinately occupies arab territories through the aggression of 1967 in defiance of the united nations resolutions. israel's intransigence and disrespect to the international opinion is shown by recalcitrant behaviour towards the united nations and o.a.u. resolutions all calling for the withdrawal from the arab territories. the somali democratic republic condemns israel and supports the arab states' position. we also support the palestinian people in their quest for return to their home-land from which they were evicted by zionist expansionists through aggression and oppression.

we wholeheartedly commend the stand taken by the people of china on the question of middle east, indo-china and on the struggle of all peoples in africa and asia for self-determination, independence and dignity.

i am gratified to state that the great people of china who account for one-quarter of the world population have been restored to the rightful place at the united nations. i am glad that our efforts through years have not gone in vain. the somali revolutionary government and people have not jumped on the bandwagon when the chinese success at the united nations was fait accompli. on the contrary we have all along advocated and defended the inalienable right of the chinese people since the day when the somali people won the victory of their independence. in this context, i wish to reiterate that taiwan is an integral part of the people's republic of china and therefore all imperialist troops should be withdrawn from that island.

as the great people of china now occupy their rightful place at the united nations, the somali democratic republic looks forward to enduring cooperation between the two countries at world organizations. i am confident that the people's republic of china in its capacity as a u.n. member will play an effective and constructive role on major international issues in cooperation with the progressive forces of the world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms.

may i wish the people's republic of china continued progress and prosperity.

in conclusion, i would like to propose a toast:

to the friendship between chinese and somali peoples,

to the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of the chinese great teacher chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of prime minister chou en-lai,

to the health of the chinese leaders,

to the health of the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia his excellency penn nouth,

to the health of our friends from tanzania, mauritania and sierra leone present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and wives,

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Mohamed Siad Barre Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the somali side were: col. mohamed sheikh osman, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for public works; maj. abdi warsama issak, member of the s.r.c. and the presidential advisory board; omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs; ahmed mohamed mahamoud, secretary of state for planning and co-ordination; ohmed mohamed darman, somali ambassador to china; abdullahi saeed osman, chief state counsel; and lt. col. abdulhamid ali yusuf, secretary general of the s.r.c. and acting aide de camp.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang shu, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry; fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned chu chi-chen, ma chieh-hsien, tang wen-sheng, tien wen-chin, lien cheng-pao and yu chuan-hsi.

Somali President Siad and Delegation He Is Leading Visit People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the delegation he is leading visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune this morning in the company of li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry. the guests were warmly welcomed by the commune members.

the commune was alive with expressions of the friendship between the people of china and somalia today. when president siad and the other distinguished guests from somalia arrived, the commune members, filled with profound friendship for the somali people, beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to welcome them.

in the company of li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng, leading members of the commune, president siad and the other guests visited the commune's dairy farm, duck farm, tractor repair workshop and wheat fields. president siad inquired in detail about the commune's production and the life of the commune members. he encouraged them to make greater efforts in production and build the commune still better. the commune members thanked the president for his encouragement and expressed their determination to grasp revolution and promote production, and support the somali people in their struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

accompanying the guests on their visit were also han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chang shu, deputy director of the west asian and african department, of the ministry of foreign affairs, and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai.

President Siad and Delegation He Is Leading Attend Theatrical Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese-african peoples' association sponsored a theatrical performance this evening in honour of mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and all members of the delegation he is leading.

president siad and the other distinguished somali guests saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" presented by the peking opera troupe of peking in the company of chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; sha feng, minister of agriculture and

forestry; yang chien, minister of communications; ting hsi-lin, a leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned, including chen mu-hua, liu fu-chih, pan yu-hung, nan hsu, hsu nan-ping, chang shu, fan tso-kai and tsai chien.

attending the performance were saidi ali maswanya, minister of home affairs of tanzania and members of the delegation of the ministry for home affairs he is leading.

the performance was warmly applauded by the audience. at the end of the performance, president siad and other guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, went on-stage and shook hands with the performers to congratulate them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

diplomatic officials of the somali and tanzanian embassies in peking attended the performance.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Comrade Yu Li-chun Meet Swiss Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and comrade yu li-chun this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with henri schmitt, president of the swiss radical-democratic party and president of the council of the canton of geneva, and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and of other organizations concerned, including ma chia-chun, wang hsiao-yi, chou chen-tung, lo hsu and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND US

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes US Solidarity Delegation with Chinese People

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, today met the "u.s. solidarity delegation with the chinese people" led by clarence sidney mills and gave a banquet in their honour. he had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

present on the occasions were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, hsing jen-hsien and lin chen.

Patriotic Chinese Students and Residents Demonstrate in Washington Against Turning Chinese Islands to Japanese Control

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

some 1,000 patriotic chinese students and residents rallied and demonstrated in washington saturday to voice their strong protest against the flagrant decision of the u.s. government to turn over to japanese control on may 15 the tiaoyu and other islands which are part of chinese territory, according to a washington report.

hailing from various parts of the united states, the patriotic chinese rallied on the mall between the state department and lincoln memorial and marched to the japanese embassy, shouting protests along the way. they condemned the u.s. decision to turn over the tiaoyu and other chinese islands to japanese control in total disregard of china's sovereignty.. they also denounced japanese militarism.

the demonstrators carried brightly-coloured banners which declared in chinese and english "smash u.s.-japan conspiracy", "down with japanese militarism" and "fight, fight for tiaoyu island."

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Educationist Delegation from Tanzania Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

the educationist delegation of the university of dar es salaam of tanzania headed by professor isaria kimambo left here by train this evening. it will tour hsiyang, yenan, sian, changsha and shaoshan before going home.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were ting hsueh-sung, a leading member of the chinese african peoples' friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned chou yi-liang, hsing jen-hsien, liu kuang-ya and hu li-peng. also present was e.e.e. mtango, third secretary of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Banquet to Welcome Yugoslav Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the yugoslav basketball delegation headed by cindric zeljko, vice-president of the yugoslav basketball association, which is on a friendly visit to china.

among the guests at the banquet were bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china, ilija djukic, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned chou chih-tung, wang pen-tso, hsing jen-hsien, lin chen, chiang wen-chai, pai ping, tsou po-hsien, liu yi-ting and wei chun-lin, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

li ching-chuan and cindric zeljko spoke at the banquet. they pointed out that the friendly matches and other friendly activities of the sportsmen of china and yugoslavia would promote the friendship between the people of the two countries. at the banquet, players of the two countries repeatedly toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the traditional friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia and between their sportsmen.

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Yugoslav Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium this evening to warmly welcome the visiting yugoslav basketball delegation. after the ceremony, the women's and men's basketball teams of china and yugoslavia played their first friendly matches.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, chou jung-kuo, liu hsi-lin, wang ming-hsiu, chiang wen-chai and chou chih-tung.

present were cindric zeljko, head of the yugoslav basketball delegation and vice-president of the yugoslav basketball association, kasanin ratomir, leader of the yugoslav men's and women's basketball teams, as well as bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china, and his wife.

before the ceremony started, li teh-sheng, wang meng and yu chan met and had a friendly talk with cindric zeljko and kasanin ratomir. bogdan orescanin and his wife were present.

in the brightly-lit stadium were the national flags of china and yugoslavia and streamers bearing the slogans "a warm welcome to the yugoslav basketball delegation exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and yugoslavia exclamation"

the 18,000 spectators clapped warmly when the players marched into the arena amid music. after the band played the national anthems of yugoslavia and china, the two sides exchanged team pennants and souvenirs. this was followed by the friendly matches.

basketball is a popular game in yugoslavia. the visiting men's team achieved excellent results in a number of international contests. in this evening's matches, the yugoslav men and women players were successful with their fast attacks while the chinese players showed tenacity. their performance drew round after round of applause.

the yugoslav women's team won 90:85 and the yugoslav men's team won 114:82.

after the matches, li teh-sheng, wang meng, yu chan, cindric zeljko, kasanin ratomir, and bogdan orescanin and his wife dismounted from the rostrum, shook hands with the players and had photographs taken together.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER LITERATURE AND ART

Mobilize the Masses To Make A Good Job of Literary Creation

by

CCP Committee of Chiehhsi Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 29, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant document, "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," we have persevered in the struggle between the two lines on the literary front and supervised spare-time literary creation by the masses. Practice demonstrates that as long as we step up leadership, mobilize the masses and do a good job of spare-time literary creation, we shall be able to develop fully the fighting role of "uniting and educating the people; hitting at and annihilating the enemy" of revolutionary literature.

Elevating Understanding and Strengthening Leadership

As the situation of revolution and production developed, activities of spare-time literary creation by the masses also developed gradually. Confronted with this new situation, our leadership squad had different understandings of the question of how the Party committee should strengthen its leadership over spare-time literary creation. Some of the comrades thought: "Since our task of struggle-criticism-transformation is heavy, we only need to let the competent departments grasp literary creation by the masses."

Now, must the Party committee grasp spare-time literary creation? With regard to this question we seriously studied Chairman Mao's "Talks," reviewed the history of the struggle between the two lines on the literary front since

the liberation and conducted line education in association with the fact that in some of the communes in this hsien a small handful of class enemies, taking advantage of our temporary slackening of leadership over spare-time literary creation there, were corrupting young people with old literature and that such a design of the class enemy was affecting our revolution and production.

Everybody realized: The ideological and cultural front is a battlefield of the fierce struggle between capitalist restorationists and proletarian anti-restorationists. To occupy the ideological and cultural positions firmly, the proletariat must mobilize the masses to do a good job of literary creation on the basis of vigorously popularizing revolutionary model plays. Consequently, grasping or not grasping spare-time literary creation by the masses is a question of whether we are implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line or not.

Leading members of the hsien Party committee also energetically repudiated in association with ideological reality various preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i concerning literary questions, elevated their consciousness of line struggle, decided to mobilize the masses and put spare-time literary creation on the agenda of the hsien Party committee.

In our work we more voluntarily make it a point to call for the masses to make literary creations when we assign them work, to grasp spare-time literary creation by the masses when we go to the countryside to grasp central work and to sum up experience in literary creation by the masses when we sum up work experience. In our handling of concrete problems of spare-time literary creation by the masses we make it a point to transmit to the lower levels and implement promptly instructions from superior organs on literary creation, to study and solve promptly problems concerning literary creation, to sum up and popularize promptly the experience of the masses in literary creation, to organize the people to create, revise and elevate promptly good materials for creation, and to pay attention to grasping politics and art well in connection with literary works on key topics. Leaders at various levels regularly take part in discussions and revisions of literary works in person.

Once a spare-time playwright wrote a short play which reflected class struggle, but during its performance there was a dispute among the masses. Upon discovering this, the hsien Party committee used Chairman Mao's standard for differentiating fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds in a study of the thematic idea, the method of character portrayal and the style of music and singing of this play. Members of the Party committee also held a symposium with the playwright, the cast of actors and the masses. Finally understanding was unified. The playwright was deeply moved and said: "With the hsien Party committee holding fast to the correct direction, we shall use our pens like guns in creating with the object of defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Relying Upon the Masses for Building the Army

In order to do a good job of spare-time literary creation by the masses, we must build an army of creative literature and art armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought that serves proletarian politics. Selection and training of members for this army should be done by the leadership in conjunction with the masses.

In order to enhance among the broad masses of people the idea of their serving as members in the realm of ideology and culture, we used revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to open the way and mobilized the masses extensively to conduct penetrating repudiation against Liu Shao-ch'i's black literary line in close relation with the reality of class struggle in the realm of ideology and culture in the hsien.

Under the centralized leadership of the hsien Party committee, people in Lungt'an, T'at'ou and Chinghsiyüan communes learned from practical struggle that the class enemy was bound to occupy the ideological and cultural positions if the poor and lower-middle peasants did not occupy them. In relation with reality, they repudiated the theory of human nature advocated by the landlords and the bourgeoisie and elevated the masses' understanding in grasping literary power. On this basis, they used such methods as recommendation by the masses and examination by basic level organizations to absorb active elements emerging from the three great revolutionary struggles into the army of spare-time literary creation in accordance with the Party's class line and its policy toward intellectual elements so as to insure organizationally that the workers and peasants will continue to grasp the pen.

The masses understand the spare-time writers best because the latter live among them. Consequently we must rely on the broad masses of workers and peasants to help spare-time writers to remold their world outlook assiduously and enable them to advance realistically along Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line.

For instance, in the course of creation, some spare-time writers develop erroneous ideas of being afraid of making mistakes, afraid of difficulty, arrogant, self-complacent, etc. Thus we have repeatedly organized old poor peasant Chang Pei-lien, who had been engaged in oral literary creation for more than ten years, to relate to the spare-time writers his painful family history during the days of the old society so as to raise their consciousness in creating for the proletariat and establish in them the determination of not fearing hardship, not fearing death and serving the people wholeheartedly.

There is another spare-time writer who is a demobilized armyman. Formerly he paid relatively great attention to penetrating deep into reality to remold his own ideology and his works were relatively lively. But later he thought he had done about enough exploration, so he often shut himself up in a room to write only after looking at some written materials. As a result, his works were criticized by the masses. However, with the help

of the leadership and the masses, he overcame his arrogant feeling and went back among the masses to conduct investigation and study and to live and struggle together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. After reading his new works the masses said, "Now he depicts the heroes in a more life-like manner."

Then we organized the broad masses of spare-time writers to study Chairman Mao's teaching: Literary workers must "go among the masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly" in combination with this experience of this spare-time writer, to make everybody realize: To remain among the masses does not mean automatically understanding the masses; the only way to establish a proletarian feeling and acquire the enthusiasm to eulogize the workers, peasants and soldiers is to learn from the masses humbly in the red-hot struggle, incessantly remold world outlook and solve the fundamental question of "whom do we serve" well.

From then on many spare-time writers studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought assiduously in the three great revolutionary struggles, learned from the workers, peasants and soldiers respectfully and considered the process of depicting the heroes among the workers, peasants and soldiers a process of studying and remolding world outlook. As a result, they scored commendable achievements in ideological revolutionization as well as creation.

Mobilizing the Active Factors To Make Literary Creation Vigorous

Practice taught us: To make spare-time literary creation vigorous, we must combine the initiative of the leadership with the initiative of the masses, the initiative of the new writers with the initiative of the old writers, and the initiative of the professional writers with the initiative of the spare-time writers, fully mobilize all active factors and promote spare-time creative literary activities by the masses. To do so, we have grasped the following three points:

1. All-round implementation of the Party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding intellectual elements. Meticulous ideological and political work. Full mobilization of the initiative of old and new writers:

"Policy and strategy are the life of the Party." One of the questions which must not be neglected if we are to make creation vigorous is how to handle and employ old writers correctly in accordance with the Party's policy toward intellectual elements. At the beginning, some of our leading comrades lacked "one-dividing-into-two" analysis on old writers and one-sidedly thought they had old ideas and could not catch up with the situation. They thought especially that those writers who had written wrong works before the cultural revolution and were criticized by the masses were difficult to make use of. As a result, the initiative of these writers could not be mobilized well for a period of time.

In Chinghsia production brigade, Lungt'an commune, there was a spare-time writer who once wrote some ideologically unhealthy works before the cultural revolution and was criticized for it during the cultural revolution. After an all-round historical analysis on this writer, the Party branch of the production brigade realized that he had a good background, had a relatively profound class feeling for the Party and Chairman Mao and his main trend was good. Although he had written some bad works, it was mainly due to his low consciousness in line struggle and his poisoning by the revisionist line of literature, which could definitely be corrected in struggle.

Thus the secretary and deputy secretary repeatedly held heart-to-heart talks with this writer and helped him to raise his consciousness in line struggle. After joining the creation group, this writer actively threw himself into creative activities, worked hard to remold his world outlook and, together with other writers and in close coordination with the central work, created some works which reflected the class struggle and eulogized the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In this way the leadership of the hsien Party committee received an education in line and policy from the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements by Chinghsia production brigade, conducted an all-round investigation and analysis on the several dozen old writers throughout the hsien, promptly guided them to use Chairman Mao's literary thought as a weapon to repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary line and incessantly raise their consciousness in line struggle, and encouraged and supported them to take part in creation activities actively.

Implementation of the Party's policy and meticulous ideological and political work invigorated the revolutionary youthfulness of some of the old writers and developed their active role in literary creation.

New writers are a new cultural army that emerged from the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. These writers are good in ideology and very zealous but lack experience. We help them warmly, guide them in their study of experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays, encouraged them to create boldly and acquire the ability to create through practice. In the meantime, we also paid attention to protecting their initiative for creation, refrained from rejecting their works lightly and from pouring cold water on them. We also regularly organized old writers experienced in creation to work with them so that the old workers could help the new ones and the new ones promote the old ones. In this way we fully mobilized the initiative of both the old and the new writers and brought about a lively and active new situation to the work of spare-time literary creation throughout the hsien.

2. Combination of points and areas. Combination of professional and spare-time writers. Incessant elevation of the quality of the works on the basis of popularization:

During a period of time, some of the writers were influenced by the "theory of cultural work is dangerous" and dared not reflect the struggle between the two classes, between the two roads and between the two lines in the three great revolutions, because they thought in such topics "contradictions are sharp and difficult to grasp, therefore it is easy to make mistakes."

Upon discovering this problem, the hsien Party committee and basic level Party committees promptly organized spare-time writers to study seriously the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao, to study experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays, to overcome "fear" and to establish the idea of writing for the sake of revolution. In their practice of creation, they voluntarily used the Party's basic line as guideline to throw themselves into class struggle activity, and used great political zeal to eulogize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to depict heroic figures who had a high degree of consciousness of line struggle, and to expose the corrupt and reactionary nature of the class enemy.

We must incessantly elevate the quality of the works after the mobilization of the initiative of the masses for creation. In this respect we paid attention to the development of the role of professional writers:

--(a) We organized professional writers to penetrate deep into reality and create together with spare-time writers so that they could mutually compensate for one another's shortcomings.

--(b) We organized professional writers to help revise the works of spare-time writers.

--(c) We let professional literary and propaganda troupes perform works written by spare-time writers so as to perfect them through performance on the stage.

During the past years we gradually "ground out" a batch of works of a certain quality and reflected to a certain degree the heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers in our hsien.

3. Elimination of interference by the "Left" and Right opportunist line. Elevation of the ability of differentiation through struggle:

During one period of time we insisted that our work should be "shining" politically but did not require the unification of politics and art. We only demanded speed and quantity from the writers. Some of the writers simply gathered examples from the newspapers, worked out their plots with closed eyes and wrote behind closed doors. As a result, quality of their work was low and they failed to catch up with the developing situation. So, they were not accepted by the masses.

Thus we studied anew Chairman Mao's instructions in his "Talks": "What we demand is a unity of politics and art, a unity of content and form, a unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. Works of art which lack artistic quality have no force, however progressive they may be politically. Therefore, we oppose both the tendency to produce works of art with a wrong political viewpoint and the tendency toward the "poster and slogan style" which is correct in political viewpoint but lacking in artistic power. On questions of literature and art we must carry on a struggle on two fronts."

Chairman Mao's great teaching points out to us the direction of advance. We look for the causes from the direction of leadership, dig the roots out from the level of struggle between the two lines, and energetically repudiated the erroneous idea of making politics and art antagonistic. One tendency often covers up another. As we emphasize the fact that revolutionary literature must have artistic content, we must also pay attention to opposing the idea of "art above everything else" which hankers only after form, so as to enable spare-time literary creation develop healthily along the correct direction pointed out to us by Chairman Mao.

Literary creative activities in our hsien have just begun. We must work harder to study and practice Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and push spare-time literary creation activities toward incessant advance.

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Strengthen the Party's Leadership Over Literary Creation

by

CCP Committee of Huk'ou Hsien, Kiangsi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 29, 1972)

Emphasis on literary work is a glorious tradition of our Party. Chairman Mao taught us: "Literature and art of the proletariat is a part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat as a whole; to quote Comrade Lenin: they are the 'gears and bolts' of the whole revolutionary machine." The great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled an absolute majority of comrades to understand relatively correctly the significance of grasping literature and art. But there are comrades who consider literary creation dangerous and there are also people who consider that the work of literary creation belongs to "literary people" and has nothing to do with themselves.

We think these erroneous ideas are an indication of the fact that the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i has not been eliminated thoroughly and also a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. The essence of the question is whether we should strengthen the Party's leadership over literary creation.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." The only way to raise our understanding of literary creation and our consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line is to conduct penetrating education in ideology and political line. We repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," review the historical lessons before the cultural revolution, and vigorously repudiate the various preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. At the same time, we also conduct comparative education, unify understanding, and raise our consciousness by grasping typical examples in current struggle.

In the past, the leadership of a relatively remote commune named Liu-fang did not pay much attention to the grasping of literary creation and there were relatively few literary activities. Thus the class enemy, taking advantage of the situation, instilled in the masses of peasants feudal, capitalist and revisionist poison by using such methods as story telling, recital of classics and singing of erotic tunes, etc. This brought about losses to revolution and production.

However, in Maying production brigade, Maying commune, socialist literary creation was grasped relatively firmly. The brigade actively developed revolutionary literary activities by closely following the situation and coordinating the activities with central tasks. This gives the masses profound education and pushes forward revolution and production.

These positive and negative facts have taught us: The socialist literary front is an important front for continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If the proletariat does not occupy the rural literary positions, the bourgeoisie will definitely occupy them. If we do not publicize Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to the peasants, the class enemy will definitely instill in them feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poison.

Elevated understanding brings about revolutionary action. Proceeding from the aim of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we make the grasping of literary work a routine task, regularly discuss and study it and promptly solve questions encountered in literary creation. All leading comrades of the hsien Party committee pay great attention to literary work. Together with creative literary personnel, they study Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary thought, study and select topics for creation, and regularly penetrate into various localities to inspect and assist literary creation activities.

One of the responsible comrades of the propaganda group was put in charge of this work. In the meantime, full-time cadres were also assigned to assist him. In this way literary creation groups were set up, to which full-time personnel were assigned. Meanwhile, Party committees of communes and factories also made literary creation work a routine task in the Party committee, strengthened their leadership over literary creation, set up and perfected literary creation organizations, and assigned full-time personnel to take charge of the grasping of literary creation. This furnished a reliable guarantee for the development of literary creation activities.

To grasp literary creation well, we must first build up an army of literary creation with a backbone of workers, peasants and soldiers. First of all, we pay attention to training worker-, peasant-, and soldier-literary workers. The characteristics of these comrades are: They are highly conscious of the implementation of Chairman Mao's literary line. They are relatively enthusiastic in publicizing Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, in disseminating revolutionary culture, and in invigorating the cause of socialist literary creation. They have a sense of responsibility toward the Party's revolutionary literary cause. We warmly support their creation activities and show concern over their training and growth.

Through the holding of literary creation study classes and meetings for the exchange of experience, we promptly sum up and publicize their experience. We also use them to establish contact with and motivate more spare-time literary writers to take part in literary creation actively. At present, the percentage of worker-, peasant-, and soldier-spare-time writers in the 140-odd spare-time literary creation groups continues to increase and these groups have already become the main force of literary creation.

As we vigorously train worker-, peasant-, and soldier-spare-time literary writers, we also pay attention to implementing the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, to developing the role of existing creative

literary personnel, to unite, educate, remold and educate them and help them to raise their consciousness incessantly in class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution. We also encouraged them to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants, and soldiers to actively create and to build up a creative army in which worker-, peasant-, and soldier-spare-time writers are combined with professional writers.

However, some people failed to give discriminative treatment to writers who had written erroneous works and adopted an erroneous attitude of blanket rejection toward them. Upon discovering this problem, we helped them draw a clear line between contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people; a clear line between creators and victims of the revisionist literary line; and a clear line between poisonous weeds and works with erroneous thoughts.

In this way, we not only elevated the understanding of the masses, but also educated profoundly those who had written erroneous works and enabled them to develop their role in literary creation. For instance, one of the cadres who acted as a producer in a huang-mei drama troupe in the hsien before the cultural revolution was criticized during the cultural revolution. But line struggle education raised his consciousness and he began to take part in spare-time literary creation activities actively. During the past year, he wrote more than ten literary works whose contents were relatively good and was praised by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

During the past two years or so, we held several literary creation study classes, small meetings for the exchange of experience in literary creation and performance activities, organized spare-time literary writers to study seriously Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly, and vigorously encouraged them to penetrate deep into the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles to temper themselves, to follow resolutely the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and to make still greater contributions to the invigoration of socialist creative literature and art.

To elevate the standard of spare-time literary creation and create new works with higher ideological and artistic content, we vigorously grasp the following three tasks:

First, grasping the "three-in-one combination" of the leadership, the masses and creative personnel:

"Three-in-one combination" is a good way to do a good job of literary creation and to elevate the quality of literary creation by relying upon the masses. "Three-in-one" literary creation groups of leading cadres, the masses and creative personnel were set up in all communes throughout the hsien. Practice during the past two years or so proved that all works which were relatively better welcomed by the masses were produced through the method of "three-in-one combination" of the leadership, the masses and the creative personnel.

Second, grasping literary critique by the masses:

We extensively developed literary critique activities by the masses by adopting the method of combining the leadership with the masses, combining professional and spare-time creative personnel and combining writers and actors. Some of our works were a result of repeated solicitation of views and repeated revisions. Very good results were obtained from the special criticism sessions on some of the controversial literary works.

Third, grasping penetration into the basic level by creative personnel to conduct assisting activities:

Professional creative personnel in the hsien regularly penetrated deep into the basic level to discuss methods of and topics for writing with spare-time creative personnel, and helped them to elevate their standard of creation. Regular penetration into the basic level not only stepped up assistance to spare-time creative personnel, but also elevated the standard of writing of professional creative personnel and enabled them to take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles together with spare-time creative personnel of the basic level units, to penetrate deep into reality, into the masses and into life, to remold their world outlook and to raise their consciousness of line struggle.

At a time of commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," we must study Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books more earnestly, use Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line as our guideline, use revolutionary model plays as our example, confirm our ambition, and strive to develop socialist literary creation.

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VETERAN TEACHERS

Give Full Play to the Hardcore Role of the Old Teachers

- Conscientious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals by the Party committee of Kirin Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1972)

By uniting with all forces that could be united with and mobilizing all positive factors, the Party committee of Kirin Normal University in implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals lets the old teachers play their parts to the full and promotes the in-depth development of the revolution in education.

The Party committee of this school regards implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals as an important task in leading struggle-criticism-transformation in the school and carrying out revolution in education well, regularly makes examination and sums up work in this direction, and continuously raises awareness of implementation of the Party's policies.

In the department of mathematics is an associate professor who in the past was more deeply influenced by the revisionist line for education and was criticized by the masses during the great cultural revolution. In the revolution in education, the thought of "nothing he could do" was for a time engendered in him. The Party organization, in the light of his ideological condition, carried out meticulous ideological and political work on him, encouraged him to take part actively in the practice of the revolution in education and let him go with the other teachers to the mountain regions and grasslands in Kirin Province to carry out mobile teaching.

After having gone deep into the countryside and listened to the angry exposures and denunciations of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the revisionist line in education in the countryside, this old teacher was deeply educated. He reflected on the time before the great cultural revolution when as a responsible member of the "lecturer corps" he once went to various localities to examine the state of middle school education. Some of the middle school teachers in the mountain regions and grasslands had invited him to visit their schools personally and help them with solving difficulties in teaching. However, because these places could not be reached by train, he refused to go.

With reference to his past ideological mistakes, he criticized and repudiated the danger of the revisionist line in education, and deeply felt the need to mend his ways. After the raising of awareness of line struggle, he was filled with zeal for work. Without fear of hardship he went with the other teachers to remote mountain regions and grasslands to help

with the training of middle school teachers and the writing of teaching material. When the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants saw the soaring revolutionary zeal of this teacher, they all said enthusiastically, "With the change of line, a person whom we could not beg to come before the cultural revolution has now come to us voluntarily. This is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

From the profound change of this teacher, the Party committee of the school realizes that only through the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line toward the intellectuals and the correct handling of the teachers in accordance with the spirit of uniting, educating and transforming them could their activism be fully mobilized. The key lies in the use of one dividing into two in dealing with them. Not only must they see the necessity for carrying out ideological reform on the teachers, but they must also see that the overwhelming majority of them are willing to serve socialism. Not only must they see that the work of their ideological reform would be most arduous, but they must also see the improvements they have made since the great cultural revolution. By means of holding study classes, the Party committee of the school has organized the broad masses of Party cadres to study over again the Party's policy toward intellectuals, criticized and repudiated the crime of "striking out at many to protect a small handful" of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, corrected some mistaken ideas and concepts in dealing with teachers and promoted the further implementation of the Party's policy.

The Party committee of the school pays great attention to the improvement and progress of the old teachers politically, systematically organizes them to throw themselves into the front of the three major revolutionary struggles, organizes them to read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and helps them to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and improves the ability to differentiate between the correct and the incorrect line.

At the same time, on the basis of special ability and the concrete condition of each of them to arrange suitable work for them, trust fully in them and enable them to play their parts actively at their posts. In the department of history is an associate professor who before the great cultural revolution in reaching for the bourgeois personal goal of fame and gain, became separated from proletarian politics to study "knowledge," and because of incorrect orientation, did not succeed in anything worthwhile. After tempering and education in the great proletarian cultural revolution, he raised his awareness of line struggle, criticized the bourgeois orientation of administering school in the past, and resolved to mend his ways and serve proletarian politics and socialist construction.

The Party organization of the department of history, while boldly using him, has stepped up helpful education for him, let him go many times deep into the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, to develop revolutionary great criticism and repudiation together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and continuously eliminate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line. Later, this associate professor, in

close conjunction with the situation of class struggle both inside and outside the country, actively carried out vocational study, wrote some new books of value as well as compiled and wrote a number of criticisms and was praised by the broad masses of teachers and students.

The Party committee of this school as well as the Party organizations at various levels are paying attention to letting the old teachers play their hardcore parts to the full in the revolution in education, and diligently urging the old teachers to give play to the revolutionary spirit of being courageous in expressing their views and in shouldering responsibilities in teaching.

In the department of Chinese is a professor who, under the education of the Party organization, has emancipated his thinking. He criticized and repudiated his own course in the teaching of the ancient Han language in the former system and boldly made reform in teaching. He has rewritten his lectures, tried as much as possible to make them popular and easy to understand as well as simple and precise, and they were welcomed by the students in trial application. In the course of teaching, he discovered that individual students, because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, were unable to show correctly the relationship between politics and vocational study. He therefore set himself up as an example, and told how in the past in order to achieve fame and be a somebody he had not paid any attention to politics but had buried himself in vocational study and taken the wrong road. He helped the students to raise their awareness of line struggle and encouraged them, under the logical premise of placing politics in command, to study diligently for the revolution, and enabled the students to be greatly benefited.

In the work of training and improving the young teachers, the Party committee of the school also pays attention to letting the old teachers bring their parts into play. On the one hand, they have organized the young teachers to go into the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles for tempering by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and in conjunction with the task of teaching, to study over again vocationally. At the same time, they have conscientiously organized the young teachers to learn from the strong points of the old teachers.

An associate professor from the department of physics was sharing together with a young teacher the teaching of a course. This associate professor not only gave him the benefit of his own teaching experience of many years, but also enthusiastically helped him prepare lessons and revise the teaching plan, and that enabled the teaching standard of this teacher to improve quickly. Many of the old teachers have gone together with the young teachers deep into the factories and mines, and into the countryside for re-education by the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are studying together Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and discussing freely their experience in remolding world outlook. In the practice of the revolution in education, the new and the old teachers have succeeded in helping one another and emulating one another and are advancing together.

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BASIC LEVEL CADRES

Leading Cadres of Tsingtao Steel Plant Study Dialectical Materialism

(NCNA-English Tsinan, May 16, 1972)

the leading members of the party organization and revolutionary committee of the tsingtao steel plant in the east china province of shantung earnestly study dialectical materialism and use it in guiding the workers to make improvements by linking theoretical study with practice and making investigations. they have acted according to chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism".

as a result, steel output in the first quarter of this year was 18 per cent greater than in the same 1971 period and rolled steel rose 21 per cent. the steel plant fulfilled the state steel target 17 days ahead of schedule and rolled steel 31 days in advance.

early in 1971 when the plant leadership discussed the year's production plan a leading member thought on the basis of his experience that it was impossible to fulfil the scheduled quotas for increased production because the plant had to halt for one month and a half to inspect and repair the equipment. the leading members of the party organization and revolutionary committee conscientiously studied chairman mao's writings on dialectical materialism. chairman mao points out: "conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before." in the light of this teaching, they called discussions by workers, cadres and technicians in the converter and machinery repair workshops and encouraged them to consider the quotas for increased production. the workers suggested that the converters be checked up and repaired in turn without halting production and a cupola be reconstructed. then the leading cadres consulted the workers. formerly, with all the four converters closed down at the same time repairs took one month and a half to complete. this time, in a little over two months, the repairs were finished in turn while three converters remained in normal operation. in addition they reconstructed a cupola in 85 days to help increase output that year. annual steel output topped the original plan by 8.2 per cent.

the leading cadres received deep education from this experience. in a class held by the plant, they studied lenin's teaching "the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge" and chairman mao's teaching "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." they were determined to go among the masses and take part in practical work at all times in line with this dialectical-materialist theory of reflection.

ingots used to pile up in the steel rolling workshop, creating a bottleneck. the workers tried to improve the rolling mills, but the situation did not improve. some cadres came to the conclusion that the rolling mills were outdated and new ones had to be added. the plant's

cadres went to work in the shop and set up a group composed of veteran workers, cadres and technicians to make an all-round investigation. the group found that the trouble was with the heating furnace rather than the rolling mills. they made repeated experiments and succeeded in renovating the heating furnace, raising its heating capacity by 30 per cent. this made better use of the capacity of the rolling mills.

linking the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with practice, the plant's leading members have heightened their understanding of the materialist theory of reflection. when a problem arises, they go among the workers, take part in production, make investigations, pool the workers' opinions, and then make decisions.

FOLK SONGS

Folk Song Singers in East China Mountain Commune

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 16, 1972)

members and cadres of an east china mountain commune spread new ideas, events and policies through topical folk songs. their aim is to encourage unity among the people in working hard to build up a new socialist village.

folk songs are very popular among the people of tsaichi commune in shanghang county and other parts of a mountain region in western fukien province. the local people voiced in folk songs their resentment against the dark society before liberation and their aspirations. the kuomintang reactionaries once banned folk singing in the area. during the period of the second revolutionary civil war (1927-37), a revolutionary regime was set up in these parts under the leadership of the chinese communist party. folk songs became an art form through which the aspirations and enthusiasm of the masses were expressed and the people aroused to take part in revolutionary struggle. the people sang folk songs when they saw their relatives off to join the red army or welcomed back the victorious soldiers who were their sons and brothers. the revolutionary songs popular in those days remain so today and serve as good material for carrying out education in revolutionary tradition.

there has been a new flowering since liberation, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. men and women, young and old, all like singing folk songs. the commune members sing to express their love for the great leader chairman mao and the communist party and their new socialist life.

the popular singer wang chiu-lien, who is now 63 year old, was a delegate representing women of the township

in the hard years of revolutionary war. tsaichi was then a "model hsiang (township) of the central soviet region" for production, support to the front and contributions to the red army. wang chiu-lien created a number of stirring folk songs that inspired young men to join the battles and the women to take their place in farm work. she worked in the fields with the other women and learned to plough and harrow.

after liberation, wang chiu-lien was again elected a delegate representing women. during the cultural revolution, she composed many new folk songs retelling former revolutionary struggles and contrasting society before and after liberation. they were sharp condemnations of the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who tried to stage a capitalist comeback.

veteran red armymen and red guards of the revolutionary wars in tsaichi also love to sing folk songs and use this art form to educate the younger people.

a folk song praising the hard working spirit and plain living style of communist cadres of the soviet regions and their fish and water relation with the masses which was popular in those days remains a favourite. inheriting the traditions of the revolution, the tsaichi commune cadres work in the fields alongside the commune members and consult with the masses on all matters of importance. this has become a custom. only one person on the commune party committee stays in the office to handle daily routine.

the mass production campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and transform nature has stimulated new folk songs. they encourage the people to go forward and shoulder heavy tasks for the revolution. a folk song on the tachai spirit composed by a young woman peasant became a battle song in the fight against drought. tsaichi commune wrested a big harvest last year despite serious natural adversities.

in the bitter cold of february this year, tsaichi brigade organised 400 members to finish in one day planting fruit trees on the rocky hills. on that day the hills rang with singing as shock teams vied with each other.

the commune party committee pays great attention to mass singing of folk songs. many cadres take the lead in composing and singing revolutionary folk songs. wang tsan-jen, member of tsaichi brigade's party branch and a former red armyman, has made up around 100 revolutionary folk songs since last year.

the songs presented by the brigade members are in different forms, including solos, choruses and question-and-answer styles. people break into song before and after meetings and during work breaks. hsiu fu-chin, a young woman singer, sings of party policies and good people and good deeds over the loudspeaker toward evening every day as the commune members return from the fields.

the party committee is also keen on training singers. it often organizes them to study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and his other teachings on literary and art work, teach each other

revolutionary folk songs and exchange experience. each production team of the commune has three to five good singers. the party committee often calls on cadres and commune members to collect and edit revolutionary folk songs. these are printed and distributed to all the brigades and teams.

LACQUERWARE

New Development of Foochow "Bodiless" Painted Lacquerware

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 16, 1972)

the workers, cadres and veteran handicraftsmen of the foochow "bodiless" lacquerware factory have cooperated to create more than 50 new art works of revolutionary content. these reflect china's new socialist life and were made to greet the 30th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

this is part of their endeavour to create such works in the light of chairman mao's teaching "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new".

these works include the figures: "international communist fighter norman bethune" and the brave and resourceful hero yang tzu-jung of the modern revolutionary opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy". a work depicts the unity and cooperation of the afro-asian table tennis players. a lacquer painting scroll portrays the revolutionary scene of activity at the taching oilfield, pace-setter of china's industry. another is a silver filigree inlaid lacquer landscape of the revolutionary heartland of yenan. these works are permeated with the militancy of our era while keeping to the traditional style of lacquerware art.

nearly 400 new varieties have been added to the famous "bodiless" painted lacquerware during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the designs, colouring and decoration have been greatly improved.

the art of painted lacquerware has been practised in foochow for over 200 years. it is known as "bodiless" because the lacquer object is built on a temporary body. layers of thin silk or ramie fabric are pasted all around the body which is an alabaster or clay model of the article to be made and ground smooth with a whetstone after drying. wood or cloth models can also be used. films of thoroughly mixed lacquer are then applied to the fabric and after drying it is polished. finally the body is removed and the ware is polished, coloured and decorated. an art work has to go through dozens of processes. such "bodiless" lacquerware is light, attractive and durable.

major articles made by the factory include screens, scrolls, figures, vases and other art objects and utensils of daily use such as boxes, plates, dishes, cigarette, coffee and wine sets and table lamps. some features of graphic art and oil painting have been assimilated in the past few years to make the art decorations more colourful and varied. this is apart from the traditional lacquer paintings of landscapes, flowers and birds.

after tempering in the cultural revolution the workers have improved on a resplendent reddish thick paste base which formerly was applied only in painting red, black, purple, blue and green. it can now be applied for all shades of colour from the lightest to the darkest. articles made by this lacquering method can stand high temperature and the colours are lasting. tone and lustre improve with the passage of time. in painting the decorative patterns the workers coat the articles with a thin, transparent lacquer to protect the design and heighten the sheen. they also use this method to create lacquer with a gem-like lustre so that some gleam like rubies; others like green jade or onyx.

the workers also make articles in imitation of bronze, porcelain or pottery. these include imitation pottery in the style of unearthed tri-coloured horses of the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.), a pair of imitation bronze lions, tripod, incense burners and figures and imitation porcelain vases. they are vivid and handsome while retaining the special feature of light "bodiless" lacquerware.

some "bodiless" lacquerware has been used to decorate automobiles, electrical equipment and buildings in the past few years.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Northeast China Scientific Workers Cooperate with Peasants in Research

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 16, 1972)

scientific workers of a research institute in northeast china's kirin province have cooperated with peasants on 97 subjects covering rice cultivation, pest control and measures to increase output and helped sum up and popularize 32 advanced measures during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this institute in the tunghua region is responsible for promoting modern agro-technique and science in the nine counties and one municipality of the region. led by the institute party organization, the researchers are integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, modestly learning from them and doing physical labour and research with them. they now understand the fine qualities of the peasants better and the actual conditions of farm production in the region.

a number of communes and production brigades representative of the natural conditions of the flat, hilly and mountain areas serve as bases for the institute's research activities.

nursing rice seedlings used to be a problem in the tunghua region because of the relatively short frost-free period. a young scientific worker was moved when he saw peasants jump into icy water to prepare a seedbed in spring. the idea of a dry bed flashed across his mind. he talked this over with the poor and lower-middle peasants who warmly supported the idea with their help, he conducted a successful experiment, protecting the rice seedlings in dry bed with a plastic sheet cover. this method allows earlier nursing of the seedlings which are sturdier and resume green growth faster after transplanting. yields are 10 to 20 per cent more.

a senior research worker of the institute tells how impressed he was by the rich experience and wisdom of the peasants. this expert in army worms had over a long period of time failed to find out when and where plant hoppers lay eggs. he talked this over with some experienced peasants. they drew his attention to a peculiar growth of the leaf veins of rice plants immediately before an outbreak of this pest. further research and observation provided the answer to his original question. on the basis of this, he worked out measures to combat this pest, which proved effective in the region.

the research workers have also helped the communes in the region train more than 1,700 agro-technicians.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

South China Hsien Raises Farm Yield

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 17, 1972)

hsiangtan county of south china's hunan province averaged 6.67 tons of grain per hectare last year, exceeding the target set in the national programme for agricultural development, and in 1971 produced 125,000 tons more grain than in 1969. the people achieved this under the leadership of the county party committee by building large-scale water conservancy projects through self-reliance and hard work over the past two years.

the county last year afforested 64,000 hectares, increased the cotton acreage by 50 per cent and more than doubled tea output. the output of oil-bearing crops also increased by a big margin. it raised more than 570,000 pigs last year, adding 120,000 to 1969 figure.

when the county party committee was founded in 1969, the county had averaged only 3.38 tons of grain per hectare. the committee made plans to deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

it carried out investigations in more than 20 communes and production brigades which had made progress in the movement.

the party committee of the tuchiao commune began guiding the cadres and commune members in learning from tachai in 1964. displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work, they afforested 666 hectares and rejuvenated 866 hectares of tea oil trees. the commune increased its grain output substantially.

another commune on the outskirts of the county seat took firm hold of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines right from the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and ferreted out a handful of class enemies who had tried to sabotage the movement. the people did this with the help of mao tsetung thought propaganda team sent by the county revolutionary committee. relying on their own strength, the people built 9 kilometres of canals and completed 10 water conservancy projects. thanks to this, the commune increased grain output.

based on its investigations, the county party committee organized leading members of the county and commune levels to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the party in connection with the three great revolutionary movements in the locality of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this helped raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. the county party committee mapped out a plan to improve more than 60,000 hectares of farmland in three years so that they can give stable and high yield irrespective of drought and excessive rain and called on the people to carry out this plan by their own efforts.

four rivers run through hsiangtan county. the people built a number of water conservancy projects to combat waterlogging and drought after liberation under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao. but owing to interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the threat of flood and waterlogging was not solved completely. some 16,000 hectares of fertile cropland was still threatened by mountain torrents and waterlogging.

during the cultural revolution the county party committee organized a team of leading cadres, commune members and technicians to survey the four rivers and map out plans for water conservancy construction.

the land of five communes gave low yield because the chuanshui river was seriously silted up in its upper reaches as a result of repeated mountain torrents and erosion. the county party committee in the summer 1970 put forward a plan to straighten the river course, as the local people recommended. work began in november and was finished in 40 days thanks to the dauntless spirit and hard work of 30,000 peasant-builders. a new course, 21.5 kilometres long and 20 metres wide, protects 2,600 hectares of farmland. sixty additional hectares were reclaimed. the following year grain yield topped six tons per hectare, the target set for that part of china south of the yangtze in the national programme for agricultural development.

the kucheng commune, hemmed in on three sides by a river and hills on the fourth, was subject to constant waterlogging and inundation. the peasants worked hard two winters and springs starting in 1969 and built a new course for a section of the river. this, plus 20 kilometres of embankment and two drainage ditches, ended the danger of inundation and waterlogging for 1,200 hectares of farmland. the commune reaped 11,700 tons of grain in 1971 as against 3,350 tons in 1969. five more communes dug a new waterway, 36 kilometres long and 20-30 metres wide, to lead mountain torrents to the hsiangchiang river. more than 2,300 hectare of farmland were freed from waterlogging.

in the past two years, the county has completed more than 17,700 irrigation works which involved 38,800,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. it has built three dykes along the banks of the lienshui and hsiangchiang rivers and dug 24 ditches to safeguard its low-lying farmland. this raised the acreage giving stable and high yield despite drought or excessive rain from 36,666 to 50,000 hectares, or 80 per cent of the county's farmland.

a mass movement for scientific experiments has increased rice production. the county has enlarged its double cropping rice fields to 54,666 hectares as against 48,000 in 1969 by wide adoption of the new method of transplanting rice seedlings with soil at the root.

while helping advanced units sum up their experience, the county party committee has striven to make the handful of others catch up. six of the nine standing committee members are now making investigations in the units still lagging behind.

wang wen-ching, secretary of the county party committee, early in 1970 went to the huangchingping people's commune. while working with the commune members, he made investigations to determine why it was lagging behind. he found that the commune abounded in the chinese herb, paeonia lactifora palls, and this side-line production was very profitable. the relations between agriculture and side-line production had not been handled properly and grain yield remained low. wang wen-ching organized the commune and production brigade cadres to study chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". this gave them the clue and they mobilized the masses to remake nature. soon this commune became an advanced unit in learning from tachai.

the county party committee summed up and popularized the experience of this commune which has been of use to two hundred and sixty production brigades in 15 communes in the county. grain output of only two communes in the county surpassed the national programme target in 1969, but 63 of the 66 communes in the county surpassed the target in 1971.

BAMBOO

East China Hilly Hsien Grows More Bamboo

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 16, 1972)

anchi county, at the northern foot of the tienmushan mountains in east china's chekiang province, grows bamboo on 90 per cent of its hilly land. bamboo acreage is now 40 per cent over that in pre-liberation days while the total amount of the bamboo stand has been doubled.

anchi is one of china's major bamboo producer. seventyeight per cent of its land is hilly.

at the same time good grain crops have been won many years running. total grain output last year was three times that before liberation. when the county was liberated in 1949, it had only two rice-husking mills. it has since built textile and paper mills, machinery and building-material factories, chemical plants, power stations and foodstuff workshops.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the peasants have since liberation strengthened management of bamboo groves and planted new ones by giving full scope to the superiority of socialist collective economy. people's communes and production brigades have formed more than 90 special teams. chief bamboo-growing brigades and teams have formed experimental groups to probe into the laws of bamboo-growing and practise strict scientific management.

the shuangyi brigade has formed a research group composed of experienced peasants, cadres and technicians, and carried out more than 20 experiments on 80 hectares of bamboo groves. scientific management promotes bamboo-growing, and former barren hills have been covered with bamboo groves. after regular felling every year, the total stand has grown from 720,000 bamboo trees in early post-liberation years to 2,330,000.

anchi bamboo has a long history. it has a dozen species, the largest reaching 20 metres in height. the plant is being applied to a great variety of uses. leaves are used for fertilizer and fuel, cured bamboo shoots serve as delicious food and peels are used for making paper and artificial fibre. communes and production brigades sell a great amount of bamboo every year to the state for socialist construction. in addition, bamboo is used extensively in the locality for making beds, chairs and baskets and bamboo strips are woven into mats and beautiful plaited articles. total output value amounted to over 1.5 million yuan last year.

a great amount of bamboo often rotted away before liberation owing to lack of transport facilities. with state aid, the county has since liberation built 500 kilometres of highways including three main highways and more than 40 roads leading to bamboo growing areas. commune members have dredged 185 formerly silted up streams totalling 327 kilometres in length, to facilitate the transport of bamboo.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Performs in Central China City

(NCNA-English Changcha, May 16, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee, gave its premiere of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" here this evening. the excellent performance by the albanian artists drew a warm applause from more than 1,600 spectators.

attending the premiere were pu chan-ya, deputy political commissar of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, secretary of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; yang ta-yi, commander of the p.l.a. provincial command and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee; chang li-hsien, political commissar of the p.l.a. provincial command; wan ta, yu ming-tao and li chen-chun, vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; and ching lin, first secretary of the c.p.c. changsha municipal committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. they met and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with troupe leader mantho bala and the albanian artists.

the hunan theatre this evening was permeated with a friendly atmosphere of militant unity of the people of china and albania.

at the end of the performance, comrades pu chan-ya, yang ta-yi, chang li-hsien, wan ta and others went on stage and warmly shook hands with the albanian dancers and congratulated them on their success. prolonged cheers of "enver-mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung-enver" burst out on and off the stage.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived in changsha by special train from peking on the 14th. they were given a warm welcome at the railway station by li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; ma chi, leading member of the hunan branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; su ming, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of departments under the provincial revolutionary committee; as well as several hundred people and art and literary workers.

the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades that evening. comrade li chen-chun and comrade mantho bala spoke at the banquet, hoping that the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people would last forever.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 16, 1972)

the chinese workers' delegation led by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers, left here for home by air today.

the delegation was invited to pay a friendly visit to albania by the central council of albanian trade unions. during its stay in the country, it attended the may day celebrations and the 7th congress of the albanian trade unions.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by rita marko, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions, tonin jakova, member of the a.p.l. central committee and general secretary of the a.t.u. central council, piro kondi, member of the a.p.l. central committee, jorgjia pecini, member of the a.p.l. central committee and secretary of the a.t.u. central council, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, sotir kamberi and idriz dhrami, secretaries of the a.t.u. central council, eftimi lito, nesip ibranimi and qimo kocani, members of the presidium of the a.t.u. central council, and representatives of tirana working people.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, his wife lin chun-hsiao, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

when the chinese workers' delegation arrived at the airport, the crowds enthusiastically applauded and cheered: "ember-- mao tsetung exclamation" "people's china exclamation" and "friendship is guarantee exclamation" a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to the members of the delegation. rita marko and other albanian comrades cordially shook hands with the chinese comrades to bid them farewell.

vita kapo, chairman of the general council of the albanian women's union, received the delegation on may 13, and rita marko, chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions, gave a dinner for the delegation on may 15. an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at both occasions.

before leaving tirana, the delegation has visited the stalin textile combine and hospital no. 3 in tirana and the "mao tsetung" hydropower station in shkodra district. it was warmly received by the local leading comrades and masses.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Government Aviation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

kuang jen-nung, director general of the general civil aviation administration of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the canadian government aviation delegation led by r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china.

among the guests at the banquet was r.g. godson, counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking.

at the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, kuang jen-nung and r.e. collins toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and canada and of the cooperation between the two countries.

present on the occasion were ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the chinese general civil aviation administration, and leading members of departments concerned, including pai yun, wang shih-yen, wang tung, hsing jen-hsien and liu chung-fu.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Pavilion Warmly Welcomed at Paris Fair

(NCNA-English Paris, May 15, 1972)

the 1972 paris fair, at which the chinese pavilion attracted great attention, closed yesterday.

the chinese pavilion which opened on april 29 was crowded with visitors every day, particularly on holidays.

french president georges pompidou, accompanied by raymond marcellin, minister of the interior, albin chalandon, minister of equipment and housing, and other senior officials, visited it on may 9.

the sales stall in front of the chinese pavilion was always packed with customers and a french salesman said that parisians welcomed the chance to buy chinese products as souvenirs. one of the fair guides said that the first inquiry made by many visitors was about the site of the chinese pavilion. he thought that the chinese pavilion was the most popular feature of the fair. on may 1, over 100,000 people flocked to visit it. an invalided worker who came in a wheel chair said that he admired china and wanted to see the achievements of the chinese workers. after viewing models of the taching oilfield and the tachai production brigade, a spokesman for a group of young parisians said, "they have again proved

the spirit of the chinese workers and peasants, the spirit of relying on their own strength." some correspondents closely watched the chinese handiworks. one of them commented that the handiworks demonstrated the revolutionary image of the chinese people and impressed him deeply. a number of parisian workers asked their chinese friends at the pavilion to convey may day greetings to the chinese workers and expressed a wish that the revolutionary friendship between the french and chinese workers will be evergreen. asian, african and latin american friends were among those who enthusiastically sought out and visited the chinese pavilion. an algerian friend made it his first call after arriving in paris from algiers. an argentine youth, when leaving the pavilion, expressed the hope that a chinese exhibition will be held in his country and help to promote understanding and friendship between the argentine and chinese peoples.

hundreds of inscribed pages in the visitors' book at the chinese pavilion testified to the french people's deep feelings of friendship for the chinese people. every day, pages of the book were inscribed with "long live mao tsetung exclamation" "long live china exclamation" "long live revolution exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the french and chinese peoples exclamation" the slogan "long live chairman mao exclamation" was also written down in chinese symbols by many visitors. some visitors wrote: "this is a good example of the progress made by a workers' revolution." "this is historical testimony, proving the correctness of marxism-leninism." "under the leadership of your chairman, how diligent and brave you are exclamation" "you have proved that the dictatorship of the proletariat can successfully establish great undertakings." "you have shown very well the victories which socialism and mao tsetung thought have won in china. long live the friendship of the chinese people with the peoples of the whole world." some visitors inscribed joint comments, stating that after seeing the beautiful traditional products and the new industrial products of china, they very much appreciated the achievements scored by the chinese working people. they wished the chinese people more splendid successes in the great cause of the construction of their motherland and the building of socialism. these remarks by french friends are an encouragement and impetus to the chinese people.

during the course of the exhibition, the chinese films "the white-haired girl", "the red detachment of women" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy" were shown to more than 10,000 people. the general view of the audiences was that the chinese films are revolutionary films, films that encourage people to go forward. after attending the showing of "the white-haired girl", a viewer described the chinese ballet as a new revolutionary ballet. he said that it shows the revolutionary image of the chinese people and inspires people to overcome difficulties and fight heroically. another french friend, after seeing "the red detachment of women" three times, said that the chinese dancers have courageously created the revolutionary ballet, something which has never before been seen in the west. the creation is a success. he expressed the hope that the chinese dancers will continue to make progress and create more revolutionary ballets.

when the chinese pavilion closed here on may 14, a number of visitors clung to the hands of their chinese

friends, expressing the hope that there will be another chinese pavilion in paris next year and wishing steady growth of the friendship between the french and chinese peoples. other visitors hoped for more understanding of china and hoped to be able to visit china. they also expressed the hope that contact and friendship between the french and chinese peoples would constantly grow. there were many requests for chinese publications and for regular displays of chinese industrial and agricultural products in paris. an old trade unionist asked that his greetings be conveyed to the chinese people. he wished them happiness and a long life to the unity between the chinese, french and other peoples of the world.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Li Hsien-nien, Ma Yi and Chung Yu-yi Meet Hungarian Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, ma yi, a leading member of the first ministry of machine building, and chung yu-yi, a leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, today met and had a friendly conversation with szili geza, hungarian vice-minister of heavy industry, and all members of the hungarian scientific and technical delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and diplomatic officials of the hungarian embassy in peking. also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned li ting-chuan, chang yun-chih and kao ming-ching.

Sino-Hungarian Scientific-Technical Protocol Signed in Peking Cooperation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

a protocol of the eleventh meeting of the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation was signed here today.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

the protocol was signed by ma yi, a leading member of the first ministry of machine building of the people's republic of china, and szili geza, vice-minister of heavy industry of the hungarian people's republic, on behalf of the two sides respectively.

attending the ceremony were godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, and all members of the hungarian scientific and technical delegation.

present were chung yu-yi, a leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan, chang yun-chih and kao ming-ching.

Hungarian Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

the hungarian scientific and technical delegation led by szili geza, vice-minister of heavy industry of the hungarian people's republic, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ma yi, a leading member of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li ting-chuan, chang yun-chih and kao ming-ching.

present were hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and officials of the hungarian embassy here.

during its stay in peking and shanghai, the delegation visited factories and a people's commune, and toured scenic spots and sites of historic interest.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Petroleum Study Group Back from Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

a chinese petroleum study group returned here from iran by air this evening. the 9-member group was led by chang wen-bin, manager of the petroleum exploration and exploitation corporation of china.

present at the airport to meet the group were leading members of chinese departments concerned tang ke, kan ning, wang chih-cheng and lin ai-li. also present was abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china.

the group left peking on april 5 and arrived in iran on april 10 at the invitation of the national iranian oil company and the national iranian petro-chemical company. during its stay in iran, the group met with

leading members of departments concerned, visited various places and was accorded a friendly reception. Leading members of the two Iranian companies gave receptions in honour of the group.

Chinese ambassador to Iran Chen Hsin-jen gave a reception in honour of the visiting group before it left Iran. Iranian friends attended.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation in Nagoya

(NCNA-English Nagoya, May 15, 1972)

Chinese and Japanese table tennis players held friendly matches at the Aichi Prefectural Gymnasium here yesterday afternoon -- the first matches since the arrival of the Chinese table tennis team in Japan.

Watching the matches were Kinkazu Saionji who is accompanying the Chinese delegation in its Nagoya trip; Suzuko Goto, widow of the late Mr. Koji Goto; Masao Shimizu; noted personages of Aichi Prefecture; and 3,000 people from Aichi and its neighbouring prefectures.

Atsushi Goto, vice-president of the Japan Table Tennis Association and president of the Table Tennis Association of Aichi Prefecture, and Hsu Yin-sheng, head of the Chinese table tennis delegation, spoke before the competition began.

Team events of men and women, two men's singles and two women's singles were played. Taking part in the team events from the Japanese side were Shigeo Ito, Nobuniko Hasegawa, Mitsuru Kono, Yasuko Konno, Yukie Ozeki and Miho Hamada.

The Chinese players taking part in the matches were Hsu Shao-fa, Yu Yi-tse, Tiao Wen-yuan, Chou Pao-chin, Hu Yu-lan and Li Li. The spirit of "friendship first and competition second" displayed by the Chinese and Japanese players and their excellent skill won the warm applause of the spectators.

After the matches, the players of both countries expressed congratulations to each other and had cordial talks.

The Chinese table tennis delegation arrived in Nagoya from Tokyo at noon on May 13 for a friendly visit.

Upon their arrival here, the Chinese delegation was accorded a warm welcome by Atsushi Goto, Japanese table tennis players, friends from all walks of life of Japan, Korean residents and patriotic Chinese residents.

on the afternoon of that day, all members of the chinese delegation visited the family of the late mr. koji goto, former president of the japan table tennis association, to express deep condolences on the death of mr. koji goto. earlier, the family of mr. koji goto gave a lunch in honour of the delegation.

on the evening of may 13, the table tennis association of aichi prefecture gave a reception in welcome of the chinese delegation. all members of the delegation were present on the occasion.

present also were japanese friends from various circles of aichi prefecture, japanese table tennis players, family members of the late mr. koji goto, kinkazu saionji, kyuhei muraoka who is also accompanying the chinese delegation in its nagoya trip and representatives of the chinese residents in aichi prefecture.

atsushi goto delivered a welcoming speech at the reception. he said that the founding of the asian table tennis union with the cooperation of the table tennis circles of 15 countries and one region in asia, which was announced in peking recently, is a radiant event with far-reaching significance. the japanese table tennis circles will join in the efforts for the success of the first asian table tennis championships and promotion of the friendly exchanges between the asian peoples.

in reply, hsu yin-sheng spoke of the profound friendship between the chinese sportsmen and the sportsmen of japan and various other countries in the world cemented in 31st world table tennis championships. he said that nagoya is the place where the late mr. koji goto, former president of the japan table tennis association, had lived and worked. during his lifetime, mr. koji goto made beneficial contributions to the development of the asian table tennis sports and the founding of the new asian table tennis union, to the development of friendly exchanges between the chinese and japanese table tennis circles and the promotion of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples. all this the chinese people and players will not forget. he said: under the excellent situation in which the friendly relations between the chinese and japanese peoples are developing continuously, we are convinced that through our joint efforts, the flowers of friendship will surely blossom ever more magnificently.

also speaking at the reception were kiyoshi sugito, mayor of nagoya city; ikko kasuga, chairman of the japanese democratic socialist party; shooji morishita, representative member of the aichi prefectural council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and chairman of the aichi prefectural headquarters of the japanese socialist party; and kyusho niwa, dietman of the liberal democratic party. all of them expressed the hope that the delegation's japan visit will help further strengthen the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and promote the early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Supplement to China-Mauritania Trade Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

a supplement to the trade agreement of feb. 16, 1967 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the islamic republic of mauritania was signed here today.

the supplement was signed by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and ahmedou ould abdallah, mauritanian minister of commerce and transport, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were:

members of the mauritanian government trade delegation ambassador mohamed ould sidi aly, sidi ahmed ould taya, mohamed sidya ould bah and ibrahima diagana; and almamy youssouf ly, first secretary of the mauritanian embassy in peking; and pan yu-nung, a leading member of the chinese ministry of communications, and leading members of departments concerned chou chuen, hsi yen-sheng, wang yu-cheng, chao chu, chu chien-pai, chao li-hsiang and li yung-ting.

Mauritanian Government Trade Delegation Leader Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

ahmedou ould abdallah, leader of the mauritanian government trade delegation and minister of commerce and transport, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

present at the banquet were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, pan yu-nung, a leading member of the ministry of communications, and leading members of departments concerned chou chuen, hsi yen-sheng, wang yu-cheng, chao chu, chu chien-pai, chao li-hsiang and li yung-ting.

present was also keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

minister abdallah spoke at the banquet. he said: "wherever we went during our visit, we saw and felt great victories won by the chinese people in the political, economic and social spheres under the guidance of the brilliant thought of their great leader chairman mao." he added: "we are satisfied with the present political and economic relations between our two countries. these relations should be further developed since this is in accord with the desire of the mauritanian government and people. under the wise leadership of president moktar ould daddah, the mauritanian government and people pay great attention

to contacts with the people's republic of china. we will do all we can to promote these relations and expand trade with china, because our relations with your country are based on mutual benefit. our economic cooperation with china is fruitful."

pai hsiang-kuo then spoke. he said: "the people of china and mauritania have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged profound friendship between them in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in building up their respective countries. the current friendly visit to china by the mauritanian government trade delegation led by minister ahmedou ould abdallah has made positive contributions to deepening mutual understanding between the people of the two countries, strengthening their friendship and developing trade between china and mauritania." he continued: "under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, independence and hard struggle, have made some achievements in socialist revolution and construction. however, our economy is still relatively backward and china is still a developing country. we'll exert ourselves and speed up our socialist construction so as to make greater contributions to the cause of human progress."

pai hsiang-kuo hoped that the mauritanian people, under the leadership of president moktar ould daddah, would win new victories in the cause of opposing imperialism and safeguarding national independence and in building up their country.

diplomatic officials of the mauritanian embassy in peking were present at the banquet.

Mauritanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

the trade delegation of the government of the islamic republic of mauritania led by ahmedou ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transport, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today via kwangchow.

present at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, pan yu-hung, a leading member of the ministry of communications, and leading members of departments concerned chou chueh, hsi yeh-sheng and wang yu-cheng.

also present were keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic officials of the mauritanian embassy in peking.

peking airport today flew the national flags of mauritania and china. filled with deep friendly feelings for the mauritanian people, over 2,000 people gathered there to give the distinguished mauritanian guests a warm send-off. when minister abdallah and the other

guests waved farewell to the well-wishers, people beat gongs and drums, sang and danced and shouted slogans to voice their firm support for the just struggle of the mauritanian government and people for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

chu chien-pai, deputy director of a department of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, accompanied the distinguished guests to kwangchow.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Mexican Embassy in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

guillermo corona munoz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the united states of mexico in the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

Li Chiang, Shen Chien Meet Mexican Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with guajardo roberto, president of the confederation of employers of mexico, and other mexican friends now visiting china.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang wen-lin, ma chia-chun, sun so-chang, yueh tai-heng, hsu chung-ching and hsi chen-nuan.

this evening, the mexican friends were honoured at a banquet given jointly by the china-latin america friendship association, the china council for the promotion of international trade and the china international travel service.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Joint Communique of China and Netherlands on Raising Level of Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

the representatives of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of the netherlands, have held consultations in peking under the authorization of their respective governments, and signed a joint communique yesterday on raising the level of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. the communique reads as follows:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of the netherlands, through their specially appointed representatives meeting in peking, have held friendly consultations.

the two sides have reviewed the relations between the two governments and the two peoples since 1950. both governments confirm the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit and hold that further development of the relations between the two countries on the basis of these principles is to the mutual benefit of the two countries and the two peoples.

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of the netherlands have agreed to raise the level of their respective diplomatic missions in the two countries from offices of charges d'affaires to embassies as from may 18, 1972.

the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china. the government of the kingdom of the netherlands respects this stand of the chinese government and reaffirms that it recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the government of the kingdom of the netherlands holds that the principles of peaceful coexistence should imply non-interference in each other's internal affairs not only between countries and groups of countries of different socio-political systems, but equally between countries belonging to an alliance and having identical or similar socio-political systems. the government of the people's republic of china appreciates this stand of the government of the kingdom of the netherlands.

(signed) chiao kuan-hua
representative of the
government of the
people's republic of
china,
vice-minister of
foreign affairs

(signed) j.j. derksen
representative of the
government of the kingdom
of the netherlands,
ambassador extraordinary
and plenipotentiary

peking, may 16, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference Exposing "Anti-Communist" Din Raised by South Korean Puppet Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, held a press conference here today for chinese and foreign journalists, to expose the "anti-communist" din raised recently by the south korean puppet clique.

among those attending the press conference were hsiao ten, deputy director of the information department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and press and cultural attaches of the embassies of various countries here.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: in recent days, the south korean puppet clique, under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, has set may as the so-called "month of anti-espionage and anti-communism", and already staged a farce called "rallies for rousing the whole people to action" in seoul and 17 other cities of south korea by forcibly herding out a large number of people, at which the scoundrels kicked up the frantic "anti-communist" din of cooking up so-called "resolutions" and "messages" against the northern half of our republic.

he said: the malicious "anti-communist" din of the pak jung hi puppet clique is a naked challenge and an intolerable insult to the entire korean people calling for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to the peoples of the whole world aspiring after peace and social progress. it is an anti-national treacherous act going against the aspirations of the nation and the trend of the times from a to z.

he pointed out: as widely known to the world, the desire for the peaceful reunification is now growing stronger than ever before among the entire korean people and the overseas compatriots. now all strata of people in south korea aspiring after the early realization of the reunification of the fatherland are deeply moved and stimulated by the epochal programme for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland advanced by comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, and are strongly denouncing the treacherous acts of the pak jung hi puppet clique which is opposing north-south negotiations but raising a war din.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the broad masses of the people including men of political circles in south korea, except the smallest number of the pak jung hi puppet clique, are rising up in the struggle to realize the new programme for the reunification of the fatherland advanced by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, in spite of fascist oppression by the u.s. imperialists and the pak jung hi puppet clique.

he said: along with the "anti-communist" din, the pak jung hi puppet clique is stepping up further war preparations for a fratricical war and, under the slogan of "completion of a posture for prevailing over communism" and

"establishment of all-out security system," they are frenzied in increasing the puppet army and reinforcing the war equipments. the "anti-communist" din raised by the south korean puppet clique is nothing but a war clamour.

the korean ambassador said: the south korean puppets respond with the "anti-communist" and war clamours to the persevering efforts of peaceful reunification of the government of our republic for realizing north-south negotiation and concluding peace agreement between the north and the south. the south korean puppets can find no way out by making much ado about "completion of a posture for prevailing over communism", much less by realizing "reunification by prevailing over communism" after "building up strength" in reliance upon the u.s. and japanese aggressors who cannot attend even to their own business.

he said: if the south korean puppet clique wants to find a true way out, they should depart from the road of treachery and take a national stand and accept the fair and reasonable proposal of ours to open the door to national reunification through north-south political negotiations.

he stated: in order to remove the tension, the source of war in korea, the u.s. imperialist aggressors must withdraw from south korea taking along all their aggressive forces and lethal weapons. no matter whatever manoeuvres of war provocation they resort to, the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys can not intimidate the korean people, nor can they realize their aggressive ambition.

the ambassador strongly condemned the u.s. imperialist aggressors for escalating and intensifying their war of aggression against the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos. he firmly supported the just struggle of the vietnamese people and the other two peoples of indochina.

the ambassador stressed that the korean people voiced all-out and resolute support for the firm stand of the vietnamese people in fighting to the end till final victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Minister Xuan Thuy Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for home by special plane today.

present at the airport to see him off were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han

nien-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, hsiao nuang and mao pao-chung.

also present were:

ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., and his party; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking.

"Fine Art Exhibition of Vietnamese Resistance Against US Aggression and for National Salvation" Closes in Nanning

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 16, 1972)

the "fine art exhibition of vietnamese resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation" closed here this afternoon, after being shown in many parts of china. the exhibition was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association.

attending the closing ceremony were wei kuo-ching, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and leading members of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, the kwangsi regional command of the chinese people's liberation army, the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, the kwangsi branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the kwangsi branch of the china-viet nam friendship association and local departments concerned, including liu chung-kuei, hsu chi-hai, liu ho-chiao and hsiao han, and over 300 workers, peasants and soldiers.

kuo tung-chun, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, attended the ceremony.

present were huynh van thuan, leader of the vietnamese artists' delegation, and le quang nhan, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning.

liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and delegation leader huynh van thuan spoke at the closing ceremony.

liu chung-kuei expressed warm congratulations on the success of the exhibition in china. he said that the vietnamese artists' delegation has brought to china not only fine works, but also happy news of victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and brought their profound friendship for the chinese people. all this has helped deepen our understanding of the war in viet nam

against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and strengthen the friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people and their artists.

comrade liu chung-kuei warmly praised the great victories the vietnamese people had won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and condemned the new crimes committed by the u.s. aggressors. he pointed out that the present situation is very favourable to the vietnamese people and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism. the people of all nationalities in kwangsi, together with the rest of the chinese people, will follow chairman mao's teaching "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." they will grasp revolution, promote production, resolutely fulfil their bounden internationalist duty and give all-out support to the vietnamese people and the other indochinese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won.

delegation leader huynh van thuan said: many leading comrades, cadres and people in china have highly appraised the ideological content and artistic level of the works shown, extolled the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and praised the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam. this demonstrates the friendship between the people of the two countries who are "both comrades and brothers" and the chinese people's determination to support the vietnamese people until they completely defeat the u.s. aggressors.

huynh van thuan said: the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing rapidly and has won tremendous victories. in a vain attempt to save itself from inevitable defeat, the u.s. aggressors are wantonly escalating the war, and they have received due punishment by the vietnamese people.

huynh van thuan continued: the vietnamese people are determined to realize the sacred call of president ho chi minh "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", and to persevere in and promote the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won, so as to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to unify the fatherland. the vietnamese people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian people to drive u.s. imperialism out of indochina peninsula.

wei kuo-ching, liu chung-kuei and kuo tung-chun this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with huynh van thuan, leader of the vietnamese artists' delegation, and members of the delegation. consul-general le quang nhan was present.

the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region gave a banquet this evening in honour of all comrades on the vietnamese artists' delegation. le quang nhan attended.

the exhibition opened in peking on jan. 4. in the past four months and more, it was shown in peking, wuhan, kwangchow, shanghai, kunming, kueilin and nanning and warmly welcomed by the masses. all-together 540,000 people saw the exhibition.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne gave a reception here this afternoon to mark norway's constitution day.

among those attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned ting hsi-lin, teng kang and chou jung-kuo.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Li Hsien-nien, Feng Yi, Tsao Lu and Chen Wei-chi Meet with Delegation of Romanian Light Industry Ministry

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, tsao lu and chen wei-chi, vice-ministers of light industry, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with ion craciun, minister of light industry of romania, and all members of the delegation of the romanian ministry of light industry he is leading.

present on the occasion were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including wang ming-hsiu, li chien-min and kao lu.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

amadou karim gaye, minister of foreign affairs of senegal, received on may 15 tai pei-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of senegal, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a dakar report.

tai pei-chen arrived in dakar on may 13.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Fetes Sierra Leone Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome saidu alieu fofanah, minister of trade and industry of the republic of sierra leone, and s.a.j. pratt, foreign minister, and the other members of the government trade delegation led by fofanah.

sierra leone ambassador to china r.e.k. taylor-smith, deputy ambassador l.k. randall and other diplomatic officials of the sierra leone embassy in peking were present at the banquet.

present were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned including ho kung-kai, hsi yeh-sheng, chao li-hsiang, chao chun-cheng, lu kuei, hu wei-hsin, li tzu-liang and hsi chi-teh.

pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and sierra leone. he said: "the people of sierra leone have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. the heroic people of sierra leone waged a protracted, unswerving and heroic struggle against the brutal colonialists and finally won national independence in 1961. since 1968, the people of sierra leone, led by president siaka stevens, have won continuous victories in the struggle for defending national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and smashing the subversive schemes of imperialism. in international affairs, the government of sierra leone pursues a policy of non-alignment and of opposing imperialism and colonialism, supports the struggles of the african people against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and condemns the white colonialist regime of south africa for its atrocious acts

of racial discrimination, thus making contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. we extend our sincere congratulations to the people of sierra leone on their victories and wish them continuous fresh successes."

he said: "in spite of the long distance between china and sierra leone, there exists a traditional friendship between our two peoples. in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, they sympathize with and support each other." "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries last july, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have been continuously strengthened and developed. the trade relations between our two countries are also developing and have a broad prospect," he added.

the minister expressed the conviction that the current friendly visit to china by the government trade delegation of sierra leone would make contributions to the enhancement of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples of china and sierra leone and to the development of their trade relations.

in his speech, minister fofanah said: "since the foundation of our friendship was laid by the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in july last year, our relations have improved tremendously in all directions." he said that china and sierra leone in the past were divided not only by great rivers and oceans and mountains but also by the forces of the super-powers.

he said: "hitherto our trade has been controlled by the imperialist powers of the west. for centuries we have derived no benefit from such commercial intercourse. we have at last developed relationships with friends who believe that trade must be along the principles of equality and mutual benefit to both parties, and in accordance with our mutual requirements and resources. this is the basis in which all commercial intercourse should rest."

minister fofanah spoke highly of china's firm stand in supporting the oppressed peoples and nations in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he said: "we also support the struggles and causes of the oppressed peoples of the world and by uniting our forces we shall win the struggles and be able to build a final deterrent against the forces of aggression and foreign domination in the third world."

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Heads of Diplomatic Missions of African Countries to China Give Reception in Honor of President Siad

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

a reception was given here this evening by heads of the diplomatic missions of african countries to china in honour of mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the delegation he is leading.

president siad and all members of the delegation attended.

attending were premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsin-ting, pai hsiang-kuo, sha feng, yang chien, chen mu-hua, ho ying, ting hsi-lin, yen chun, yu pu-hsuen, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, wang hai-ting, hsu nan-ping, han hsu, chang shu and fan tso-kai.

also present were:

saidu alieu fofanah, minister of trade and industry of sierra leone, foreign minister s.a.j. pratt, and other members of the sierra leone government trade delegation;

ahmedou ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transport of mauritania, and other members of the mauritanian government trade delegation; and

saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs of tanzania and other members of the delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo, president siad and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts at the reception.

in the name of the african group of the diplomatic missions in peking, ambassador assane guindo expressed welcome to president siad and all the distinguished guests from africa present at the reception. he said: "today africa is faced with major and important problems for its future development. the first of these problems is that of the liberation of the territories still under foreign domination. we are convinced that so long as a part of our continent is not free, our struggle should continue." he went on: "the unity of africa is the second problem of prime importance. for without this unity it is difficult for us to achieve the full restoration of africa in its dignity and freedom." "we cherish the african unity like the apple of our eye because on this unity depends our success or failure," he stressed.

in conclusion, ambassador guindo said that in the common struggle against imperialism, africa should further develop its militant solidarity with the brothers in asia and latin america.

in proposing a toast, president siad said: "the reception being held in the chinese capital this evening expresses the spirit of african unity. i believe

africa shall finally be united and the people under the feet of foreign rulers shall be free." he added: "somalia will remain at all times loyal to and serve african unity and support the struggle of the progressive forces in the world." in conclusion, he thanked the chinese people for their assistance to the people of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle for freedom, equality and social justice.

premier chou en-lai said in his toast: "tonight's gathering is both symbolic of the african people's unity against imperialism and a manifestation of the militant friendship among the chinese and african peoples. in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the chinese and african people have always sympathized with and supported each other." he added: "over the years, many friendly african countries have made unremitting efforts for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. i would like to take this oppoortunity to express our thanks once again to these countries." premier chou en-lai reiterated that the chinese people will always remain reliable friends of the african people in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard their national independence.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests time and again proposed toasts to the constant development of the cause of unity against imperialism by the afro-asian people, and to the daily growing friendship among the chinese and african peoples.

President Siad and Other Distinguished Somali Guests Visit Great Wall and Ming Tomb

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and other distinguished somali guests today visited the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs unearthed on the outskirts of peking. they were companied by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

leading members of departments concerned han hsu, chang shu and fan tso-kai were with them on the visit.

President Siad and His Party Visit Peking Tannery

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the delegation he is leading, today visited the peking tannery and were accorded a warm welcome by the workers there. the distinguished somali guests were accompanied by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, on the visit.

the peking tannery was bedecked with red flags. gathering at the entrance of the tannery this morning, more than 500 workers beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and coloured streamers and shouted slogans to greet the somali guests. accompanied by liu kao-wei, chairman of the tannery's revolutionary committee, president siad and other somali guests visited the ball-making, shoe-making and other workshops.

later, president siad and other somali guests paid a visit to the palace museum and viewed cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

also accompanying the guests were chang hsu, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Sudanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun, this evening met sudanese friendly personage ahmed mohamed kherr and hosted a banquet in his honour.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, wang chih-fan, mao pao-chung, li chih-ho, yin pang-chang and liu ching.

ahmed mohamed kherr arrived here on april 25 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. he has visited shenyang, fushun, ansnan and peking, and will make a tour of southern china before going home.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss RDP President and Wife Leave Peking for South China City

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

henri schmitt, president of the swiss radical-democratic party and president of the council of the canton of geneva, and his wife concluded their friendly visit to peking and left by air today on a tour of kwangchow before going home.

they are accompanied on their tour by chou chen-tung, council member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

while in peking, henri schmitt and his wife were honoured at a banquet given by the institute.

on their departure from peking, the swiss guests were seen off at the airport by ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the institute, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang hsiao-yi, yu hui-min and lin chen. albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, was present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Military Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Shihchiachuang in North China

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 16, 1972)

the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania led by geoffrey oscar mnagama, junior minister of defence and national service, concluded its visit here and left for shihchiachuang in north china by special plane today in the company wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

major t.a.m. simba, military attache of the tanzanian embassy in peking who is accompanying the delegation on its visit, left for shihchiachuang by the same plane.

the delegation arrived here from kwangchow by special plane on may 13. on its arrival in and departure from wuhan, it was welcomed and seen off at the airport by li hua-min, a leading member of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army; liang jen-kuei, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; wang tzu-hsiu, a leading member of a department concerned, and over 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

the wuhan units of the p.l.a. gave a banquet on the evening of may 13 in honour of the distinguished tanzanian guests. both li hua-min and mhagama spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the people and the armies of china and tanzania would be further strengthened and developed.

during their stay in wuhan, the guests visited a hospital and a factory. they watched an acrobatic show and toured the scenic east lake.

Tanzanian Military Delegation Returns to Peking from Shihchiachuang

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania led by geoffrey oscar mhagama, junior minister of defence and national service, concluded its visit to shihchiachuang and returned here by special plane today in the company of wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

major t.a.m. simba, military attache of the tanzanian embassy in peking who is accompanying the delegation on its visit, returned by the same plane.

the delegation arrived in shihchiachuang from wuhan by special plane on may 16. on its arrival in and departure from shihchiachuang, it was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang ai-hsi, a leading member of the hopei provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; wang chin-shan, vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee; liu ching-lin, vice-chairman of the shihchiachuang municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

during its stay in shihchiachuang, the delegation visited a factory and a rural people's commune.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1972)

a tunisian trade delegation led by mohamed jomaa, director of the trade department of the ministry of national economy of tunisia, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, chang ting-yu, wang wei-tsai, li chiao, wang wen-tien and lu ke.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Receives Leaders of Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Ankara, May 14, 1972)

ismail erez, secretary general of the turkish foreign ministry, received wang fu-yung, leader, and tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin, deputy-leaders, of the visiting chinese table tennis team and had a friendly talk with them yesterday.

expressing welcome to the chinese table tennis team, erez said: "there has been traditional friendly intercourse in the history of our two countries. the visit of the team to turkey will promote the development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. i believe that the friendly relationship between the two countries will be strengthened still further."

president of the turkish table tennis federation ali abali and counsellor of the chinese embassy in turkey hsia hung were also present on the occasion.

in the evening, the chinese table tennis team held its first friendly matches here with the turkish table tennis team.

the players of both countries were warmly applauded when they entered the hall in which the national flags of china and turkey were hung. after the friendly matches between the women and men players of the two countries, exhibition matches of men's singles by chinese players and men's doubles by mixed players of the two countries were given. all the matches were warmly applauded by the spectators.

among those watching the matches were ismail hakki gungor, director general of the department for physical education of the ministry of youth and sports, and ali abali, president of the turkish table tennis federation. diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy also watched the matches.

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